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CORNELL STUDIES
IN
CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

EDITED BY

CHARLES EDWIN BENNETT
JOHN ROBERT SITLINGTON STERRETT
AND
GEORGE PRENTICE BRISTOL

No. XVI

THE EPIGRAPHICAL EVIDENCE FOR THE REIGNS OF VESPASIAN AND TITUS

BY

HOMER CURTIS NEWTON

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PREFACE.

The study of inscriptions and the evidence gathered from these monuments of past ages are greatly changing our histories of ancient Greece and Rome. By means of them disputed points are settled with certainty, dates are fixed, and innumerable facts are brought to light that could never have been learned from our extant literary sources.

Hence it is that no historian of the present day can afford to neglect the science of epigraphy. This is true for any period from the late republic down to the fourth century of the empire, but it is especially true for the period of the Flavian emperors. Students of Roman history have suffered an irreparable loss from the fact that the *Histories* of Tacitus have survived only in a fragmentary form, breaking off just after the accession of Vespasian. Through this misfortune we are confined almost solely to the meagre outlines of Suetonius and Dio Cassius for the facts of the reigns of Vespasian and Titus.

Under these circumstances the knowledge gained from the inscriptions of this period becomes invaluable. In this investigation, it is the aim to gather this material, to arrange it in convenient order for historical study, and to append such comments and cross references as may be of value in this connection. As far as I know, nothing of this nature has previously been undertaken. No striking results are expected ; but if something can be added to the facts gained from the histories, in the nature of not unimportant details and greater accuracy in dates, the work will, it is hoped, be found to be not without its justification.

No attempt has been made to differentiate absolutely the reigns of Vespasian and Titus,—that is, there has been no sharp division of the work on this point. Such a division would be practically impossible, and would certainly be entirely unnecessary. Titus

was made joint emperor, with powers almost equal to those of his father, early in the latter's reign, while his own reign after the death of Vespasian was so short that there is no real break discernible. Hence it has been deemed better to make the necessary distinctions under each of the separate divisions of the work.

Such a task as this has been rendered possible by the publication of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, which has formed the basis of the work. Other collections, in particular those of Orelli–Henzen, Wilmanns, Dessau, and the collections of Greek inscriptions, have been employed. While it has been the aim to acknowledge a debt wherever this was clearly marked, a general indebtedness is here acknowledged to the notes of these collections, as well as to the various epigraphical, historical, and institutional works.

The attempt has been made to make the collection of inscriptions as complete as possible, but there are undoubtedly some omissions.

The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Professor Fred B. R. Hellems, of the University of Colorado, at whose suggestion this work was undertaken, and to Assistant Professor Charles L. Durham, of Cornell University, for reading of both manuscript and proof, and for valuable criticisms and suggestions.

Ithaca, N. Y., October 1. 1901.

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AN INSCRIPTION OF VESPASIAN BEFORE HIS PRINCIPATE.

To what is known of the life of Vespasian previous to his elevation to the principate, the evidence of the inscriptions can add but little. There is, however, one interesting and valuable inscription that bears upon this period of his life.

I. Hi termini XIX positi sunt | ab Scriboniano et Pisone Frugi | ex depalatione T. Flavi Vespasiani | arbitri.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 1268.)

The date of this inscription is not determined. It is before Vespasian became emperor, but, judging from the prominence of the men by whom he was chosen umpire, probably after he had won some distinction.

Piso Frugi, or L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi Licinianus[1], was the adopted son and destined successor of Galba, but enjoyed for only four days the distinction of being head of the empire, when he was slain in the insurrection of Otho. Scribonianus, or Licinius Crassus Scribonianus[2], was a prominent senator who was offered the empire by Antonius Primus, but refused it. It is a curious coincidence that each of the three men mentioned in this inscription afterwards became, or had an opportunity to become, emperor.

As far as I know, this inscription is the only direct record of the praenomen of Vespasian.

---

[1] Tac. *H.* I, 14-48; III, 68; IV, 40, 42; Suet. *Galba*, 17; *Otho*, 5–6; Plut. *Galba*, 23, 25, 27, 28; Pliny, *Ep.* II, 20; Dio, LXIV, 5–6; Aur. Vict. *Caes.* 6; Philost. *Vita Apoll. Tyan.* V, 32; Polemius Silvius, *Chron. Min.* I, p. 520; *Bull. Com.*, 1885, p. 102, no. 1026; *C. I. L.* VI, 2051; Mommsen, *Eph. Ep.* I, p. 148, no. 4.

[2] Tac. *H.* I, 47; IV, 39; Mommsen, *Eph. Ep.* I, p. 147, no. 3.

LEX DE IMPERIO VESPASIANI.

The most important epigraphical evidence that we have for the reign of Vespasian is the fragment of what is known as the "Lex de Imperio Vespasiani." It is the only extant example of the legislative act by which the princeps was constitutionally invested with the various powers of the principate.

On account of the fact that the document has been fully treated by various writers, the notes here have been confined to the more general points. For a complete discussion, see Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, p. 876 ff.; Cantarelli, *Bull. Com.* 1890, p. 194 ff.; 235 ff.; Pelham, *Jour. of Phil.* XVII, pp. 27–52; Mispoulet, *Les Institutions Politiques des Romains*, I, pp. 367–379.

A transcription of the extant portion of the "Lex" is here given.

2. ---- foedusve cum quibus volet facere liceat, ita uti licuit divo Aug., | Ti. Iulio Caesari Aug., Tiberioque Claudio Caesari Aug. Germanico;

utique ei senatum habere, relationem facere, remittere, senatus | consulta per relationem discessionemque facere liceat, | ita uti licuit divo Aug., Ti. Iulio Caesari Aug., Ti. Claudio Caesari Augusto Germanico;

utique, cum ex voluntate auctoritateve iussu mandatuve eius | praesenteve eo senatus habebitur, omnium rerum ius perinde | habeatur, servetur, ac si e lege senatus edictus esset habereturque;

utique, quos magistratum, potestatem, imperium, curationemve | cuius rei petentes senatui populoque Romano commendaverit, | quibusque suffragationem suam dederit, promiserit, eorum | comitis quibusque extra ordinem ratio habeatur;

utique ei fines pomerii proferre, promovere, cum ex re publica | censebit esse, liceat, ita uti licuit Ti. Claudio Caesari Aug. Germanico;

utique, quaecunque ex usu rei publicae maiestate divinarum | huma(*na*)rum, publicarum privatarumque rerum esse e [*sic*] | censebit, ei agere, facere ius potestasque sit, ita uti divo Aug., | Tiberioque Iulio Caesari Aug., Tiberioque Claudio Caesari | Aug. Germanico fuit;

utique, quibus legibus plebeive scitis scriptum fuit ne divus Aug., | Tiberiusve Iulius Caesar Aug., Tiberiusque Claudius Caesar Aug. | Germanicus tenerentur, iis legibus plebisque scitis Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus solutus sit, quaeque ex quaque lege, rogatione | divum Aug., Tiberiumve Iulium Caesarem Aug., Tiberiumve | Claudium Caesarem Aug. Germanicum facere oportuit, | ea omnia Imp. Caesari Vespasiano Aug. facere liceat ;

utique quae ante hanc legem rogatam acta, gesta, | decreta, imperata ab Imperatore Caesare Vespasiauo Aug. | iussu mandatuve eius a quoque sunt, ea perinde iusta rataq. | sint, ac si populi plebisve iussu acta essent.

SANCTIO.

Si quis huiusce legis ergo adversus leges, rogationes, plebisve scita, | senatusve consulta fecit, fecerit, sive, quod eum ex lege, rogatione, | plebisve scito, sve c. facere oportebit non fecerit, huius legis | ergo, id ei ne fraudi esto, neve quit ob eam rem populo dare debeto, | neve cui de ea re actio neve iudicatio esto, neve quis de ea re apud | *s*e agi sinito. (*C. I. L.* VI, 930.)

The first historical record that we have of this important document is in the fourteenth century, when it was set up by Cola di Rienzi, 'the last of the tribunes,' in one of the walls of St. John Lateran. Of its previous history we know nothing. It is inscribed on a bronze tablet which has been preserved since 1576 in the Capitoline Museum at Rome.

The beginning of the document is missing, and there is considerable controversy as to just what and how much it contained. The conclusions of Dr. F. B. R. Hellems[1] seem to me practically certain:–That the document in its entirety conferred both the tribunician power and the proconsular imperium, defined the scope of these powers, and then added other special privileges.

The exact date of the passage of the "Lex" cannot at present be determined, as there is a gap in the *Acta Arvalium* at this point, but it was probably early in January of the year 70.[2]

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[1] *Lex de Imperio Vespasiani*—a doctor's dissertation now in the press.

[2] Chambalu, *De Magistratibus Flaviorum*, pp. 7–9. Dr. Hellems, in his forthcoming dissertation, reaches the same conclusion by a method entirely different from Chambalu's and much more simple.

POMERIUM.

The fifth clause of the "Lex" is of especial interest in this discussion, since we have two of the boundary stones set up to mark the extension of the pomerium by Vespasian in 75, in accordance with the powers vested in him by this clause of the enactment.

3. *Imp. Caesar* | *Vespasianus Aug.*, *pont.* | *m*ax., trib. pot. VI, im*p. XIV*, | p. p., censor, cos. VI, desig. V*II, et* | T. Caesar Aug. f.[1] | Vespasianus, imp. VI*II*,[2] | pont., trib. pot. IV, censor, | cos. IV, desig. V, auctis p. R. | finibus, pomerium | ampliaverunt terminaveruntq.

[*On left side in large letters*] XLVII.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 1232.)

4. *Imp. Cae*sar | *Vespasi*anus | Aug., pont. max., | trib. pot. VI, imp. XIV, p. p., | censor, cos. VI, desig. VII ; | T. Caesar Aug. f. | Vespasianus, imp. VI*II*,[2] | pont., trib. pot. IV, censor, | cos. IV., desig. V, | auctis p. R. finibus, | *pomerium ampliaverunt terminaveruntq.*

(*Bull. Com.* 1899, p. 272.)

Recently found under S. Cecilia, Rome, the first boundary stone

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[1] *Aug. f.*,—the regular designation of Titus and Domitian during the life of Vespasian. For Titus *cf.* nos. 3, 4, 11, 25, 26, 29, 30, 44, 47, 48, 54, 55, 64, 70, 89, 106, 138, 140, 145, 153, 154, 155, 157, 161, 162, 164, 165, 196, 200, 202, 225, 311, 336, 337 ; for Domitian : 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 106, 139, 140, 145, 153, 157, 169, 196, 243, 291. Exceptions to this rule, where any filiation at all is given, are rare,—153, 201, 204, 205, 223, 224.

[2] The imperatorship of Titus must be VIII to agree with Vespasian XIV. Titus received his first imperatorial salutation on occasion of his association in the empire, at which time Vespasian was hailed imperator for the seventh time. Henceforth the imperatorial salutations of Vespasian and Titus correspond, *i. e.*, Vespasian VIII = Titus II, *etc.* It is true that Titus was hailed imperator by the soldiers after the storming of Jerusalem (Suet. *Tit.* 5 ; Jos. *B. I.* VI, 6, 1), but he bore the final right to the title only when he was associated in the principate. That the imperatorship of Vespasian in no. 3 is XIV, and not XIII as supplied by the editors of the *Corpus* and others, is proved by no. 4.

of the pomerium ever found on the right bank of the Tiber within the limits of the fourteenth region.

These two inscriptions date between March 1st and July 1st, 75, since Vespasian was designated for his seventh consulship in March,[1] and entered upon his seventh tribunician power on July 1st.[2] The date 74, given by the editors of the *Corpus*[3] for the first of these inscriptions is incorrect.

The right to extend the ideal boundary of the city of Rome, known as the *pomerium*, was considered in ancient times to belong only to those who had extended the boundaries of the Roman state. The evidence of later writers seems to point to a continuance of the same rule. *Cf.* Tac. *Ann.* XII, 23: *iis qui protulere imperium etiam terminos urbis propagare datur;* Gellius, XIII, 14, 3: *habebat autem ius proferendi pomerii qui populum Romanum agro de hostibus capto auxerat*; *Vita Aureliani*, 21, 10: *pomerio autem neminem principum licet addere nisi eum qui agri barbarici aliqua parte Romanam rem publicam locupletaverit.*

In any case, it would be easy to find means of applying the rule to any emperor. Vespasian might readily have used the reduction of Judaea to a province, or the extension of the Roman arms in Britain under his legates, as an excuse for thus extending the pomerium, if such an excuse were necessary. This would account for the expression *auctis populi Romani finibus*, which by this time, however, may well have become a mere form. The fact that Vespasian is expressly empowered, in the fifth clause of

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[1] Vespasian was designated consul for the second time in December, 69, for the third time in November, 70, and for his six succeeding consulates in the month of March. *Cf.* Chambalu, *De Magistratibus Flaviorum*, p. 17.

[2] Vespasian reckons his tribunician power from the Kalends of July, 69, when the Alexandrine army proclaimed him emperor (Suet. *Vesp.* 6), although it was not formally conferred until the passage by the senate of the "Lex de Imperio" in January, 70,—a significant fact in the development of the principate. For a table of the magistracies of Vespasian and Titus in convenient form, see Cagnat, *Cours d' Épigraphie latine*[3], pp. 179, 180; Egbert, *Latin Inscriptions*, pp. 129, 130.

[3] *C. I. L.* VI, 1232.

the "Lex", to extend the pomerium *cum ex re publica censebit esse* would seem to show that the rule had become practically a dead letter.[1]

VITELLIAN WAR.

A few inscriptions referring to men prominent in the successful campaign carried on in Italy by the lieutenants of Vespasian against Vitellius can be cited.

C. LICINIUS MUCIANUS.

It seems somewhat strange that we have very little inscriptional evidence for Mucianus, who bore so important a part in the incipient principate of Vespasian.[2] His name appears in the *Acta Arvalium* and in a fragment of the *Tabula Feriarum Latinarum* as consul for the third time in 72,[3] on several lead water pipes,[4] and in the following Greek inscription from Oenoanda in Lycia.[5]

5. [Γαΐ]ον Λικίνιον Μουκι | [αν]ὸν πρεσβευτὴν [Νέρωνος] | Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστο[ῦ] | Γερμανικοῦ ἀντισστρά | τηγον | Ἕρμαιος Σιλλέου φύσει | δὲ Διογένους τὸν ἑαυτο[ῦ] | εὐεργέτην.

(*Bull. de Corres. Hellénique*, 1886, p. 218.)

FLAVIUS SABINUS.

6. ---------- *leg. divi Clau*di pro pr. provin*c. Moe* | *siae*,[6] *cur. census* Gallici, praef. urb*i* | *iterum*.[7] *Huic* senatus, auctor*e* |

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[1] For a complete discussion, see Mommsen, *Röm. Forschungen*, II, p. 23 ff., and references there given; Mommsen, *Staatsrecht*, *passim*; Detlefsen, *Das Pomerium Roms und die Grenzen Italiens*, *Hermes*, XXI, p. 497 ff.; Henzen, *Bull. dell' Inst. Arch. Germ.*, 1857, p. 9 ff.; Hübner, *Das Pomerium Roms in der Kaiserzeit*, *Hermes*, XXII, p. 615 ff.

[2] For the life of Mucianus *cf.* Tac. *H.* I, 10, *et passim*; *Dial.* 37; Pliny, *N. H.* II, § 231, *et passim*; Suet. *Vesp.* 6, 13; *etc.* See Dessau, *Prosopographia*, II, p. 280, no. 147; L. Brunn, *De C. Licinio Muciano*, Lpz., 1870.

[3] Nos. 152 and 169; *cf.* also 151.

[4] No. 332.

[5] The fact that Mucianus was legate of Lycia under Nero is gleaned from this inscription, thus confirming the conjecture previously made by Borghesi (*Oeuv.* IV, pp. 349, 350). The fact of the legateship, but not the date, was already known from Pliny (*N. H.* XII, § 9; XIII, § 88).

[6] Tac. *H.* III, 75.

[7] Tac. *H.* I, 46; II, 63; III, 75; Plut. *Otho*, 5.

*Imp. Caes. Vesp*asiano fratre, | *clupeum po*suit vadimon*is* | *honoris cau*sa dilatis, *fu*|*nus censorium*[1] censuit, sta*tuam* | *in foro divi* Augusti *ponen*|*dam decrevit.*

Rome, in *Forum Romanum.* (Dessau, 984.)

This inscription pertains to Flavius Sabinus, the elder brother of Vespasian, killed at Rome by the Vitellians at the time of the burning of the Capitol.[2] I have given Mommsen's supplement, which, though not in all cases certain, illustrates the nature of the original.

L. TAMPIUS FLAVIANUS.

7. ---- *Tampio F*lavi*ano* | *cos.*, procos. p*rov.* | *Africae, leg. Aug.* pro pr. Pan*no*|*ni*arum. | *Huic triu*mphalia ornamen*ta* |---- ----opsidibus a Tran*sdanu*|*bianis acceptis, lim*itibus omnibus ex*ploratis*, | *hostibus ad vectig*alia praestanda *adactis.* | ---------- L. Tampius Rufus[3]------

Fundi in Latium. (*C. I. L.* X, 6225—supp. of Mommsen.)

Tampius Flavianus was legate of Pannonia in 69.[4] He was old and wealthy and hesitated to take part in the contest for the principate. When the soldiers of his province declared for Vespasian, he at first fled to Italy, but afterwards returned to Pannonia and joined the party of Vespasian. He was related by marriage to Vitellius. This, with his previous reluctance, made his soldiers so suspicious that they demanded his death, but he was saved by Antonius Primus.[5] That he was proconsul of Africa, we learn from Pliny.[6] He was elected to the *Fratres Arvales* in

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[1] Tac. *H.* IV, 47.

[2] Tac. *H.* III, 73, 74. For the life of Flavius Sabinus see also Tac. *H.* II, 55, 63, 99; III, 59, 64, 78, 79, 81, 85; Suet. *Vitell.* 15; *Vesp.* 1; *Dom.* 1; Dio, LX, 20; LXV, 17; Jos. *B. I.* IV, 10, 3; 11, 4; *etc.*

[3] Mommsen (note to *C. I. L.*, *l. c.*) thinks that this L. Tampius Rufus may be the Rufus to whom Ovid addressed his epistle *Ex Ponto*, II, 11.

[4] He was probably appointed to this post by Nero or Galba.

[5] Tac. *H.* II, 86; III, 4, 10, 11; V, 26.

[6] *N. H.* IX, § 26.

place of Galba, Feb. 26, 69,[1] probably during his absence from Pannonia, and was *curator aquarum*, 73–74.[2] He was twice suffect consul, in years unknown, the second time, however, certainly during the reign of Vespasian, and probably about 74.[3]

M. FABIUS FABULLUS.

8. M. Fabius | Fabullus, | trib. militum | leg. XIII Gem., | leg. Aug. provinc. | Africae pr. pr., | leg. Aug. leg. XIII Gem., | sacr. Nym(phis).

Ager Poetovionensis in Pannonia Sup. (*C. I. L.* III, 4118.)

Mommsen[4] thinks that this M. Fabius Fabullus is identical with the legate of the fifth legion under Vitellius mentioned by Tacitus[5] and Plutarch.[6] If this be so, the inscription must date previous to this legateship. The identification is not absolutely certain, but is exceedingly probable. The name is an uncommon one, and it is unlikely that there were two officers of the same name and like rank.

SEX. LUCILIUS BASSUS.

In two military diplomas,[7] dating April 5, 71, the name of Sex. Lucilius Bassus occurs, in the one as prefect of the fleet at Misenum, and in the other as prefect of the fleet stationed at Ravenna. This Lucilius Bassus had been placed in command of both fleets by Vitellius. He was the first of the Vitellian leaders to go over to Vespasian, together with the fleet at Ravenna, where he then was.[8] After this, Vitellius placed Claudius Apollinaris in command of the fleet at Misenum, but he, too, soon deserted to Vespasian.[9] Vespasian, however, considered Bassus the true prefect of both

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[1] *C. I. L.* VI, 2051.

[2] Frontinus, *De Aq.* 102.

[3] *Cf.* no. 317.

[4] *C. I. L.*, *l. c.*

[5] *H.* III, 14.

[6] *Galba*, 27.

[7] Nos. 31 and 32; probably also 33.

[8] Tac. *H.* II, 100, 101; III, 12, 40.

[9] Tac. *H.* III, 57, 76, 77.

fleets, as shown by the insertion of his name in the diplomas of the discharged veterans of both.

Bassus was later employed by Vespasian on a mission to pacify Campania,[1] and also in Judaea, where he died soon afterwards.[2]

JEWISH WAR.

ARCH OF TITUS.

The most important epigraphical evidence for the Jewish war is the Arch of Titus, erected to Titus, after his death, on the highest point of the *Sacra Via*, to commemorate the conquest of Judaea and the capture of Jerusalem. On this arch, which is still partially standing, there are reliefs representing Titus bringing the spoils from Jerusalem, among which can be recognized the seven-branched candlestick, the golden table, the silver trumpets, and other temple ornaments.[3] The arch also bore the following inscription.

9. Senatus | populusque Romanus | divo Tito divi Vespasiani f. | Vespasiano Augusto.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 945.)

In the *Codex Einsiedlensis*, there has been preserved a copy of an inscription, said to have been upon another arch in the Circus Maximus.

10. Senatus populusq. Romanus | Imp. Tito Caesari divi Vespasiani f. Vespasian*o* Augusto, | pontif. max., trib. pot. X, imp. XVII, *co*s. VIII, p. p., principi suo, | quod, praeceptis patri*is* consiliisq. et auspiciis, gentem | Iudaeorum domuit et urbem Hierusolymam, omnibus ante | se ducibus, regibus, gentibus aut frustra petitam aut | omnino intemptatam, delevit.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 944.)

Date—July 1, 80–July 1, 81 (probably 81[4]).

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[1] Tac. *H.* IV. 3.

[2] Jos. *B. I.* VII, 6, 1–6; 8, 1.

[3] See Lanciani, *Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome*, p. 201; Middleton, *Remains of Ancient Rome*, II, pp. 303, 304.

[4] Tribunician power X occurs even with imperator XV—no. 146.

In 66 the Jewish insurrection broke out, during the procuratorship of Gessius Florus. Since Cestius Gallus, governor of Syria, showed himself incapable of quelling this revolt, Nero, then in Greece, appointed Mucianus legate of Syria, and assigned to Vespasian the task of putting down the rebellion of the Jews.

Vespasian mustered his army at Ptolemais in 67, and spent the years 67 and 68 in subduing Galilee, the coast, and the regions beyond the Jordan. On the death of Nero he suspended operations to await the confirmation of his power by the new emperor. His own elevation to the principate still further delayed the completion of the task.

In 70 the war was resumed by Vespasian's son, Titus, and was brought to a successful end by the capture of Jerusalem, after a five months' siege, in September, 70. Titus carried on his operations as the legate of Vespasian, or *praeceptis patriis consiliisque et auspiciis.* A triumph was celebrated by father and son, in the following year, in honor of the victory.

The statement in the last three lines of inscription 10 is mere flattery. Even if the Romans were not acquainted with the taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and by Antiochus Epiphanes—an improbable supposition—they could not have been ignorant of its capture by their own Pompey in 63 B. C.[1]

REWARDING OF OFFICERS.

After the capture of Jerusalem, Titus rewarded with the customary decorations of honor those of his officers who had especially distinguished themselves.[2] Several inscriptions of officers that shared in these honors have been discovered.

11. *A. Larcio A. f. Lepido* | *sevir.* equit. Rom., *trib. mil. leg. I Ad*iut., Xvir. | *st*litib. iudic., quaes*t. pr. p*r. provinciae | *C*retae et Cyrenar*um*, *leg. Im*p. Vespasiani | *C*aesaris Aug. leg. X Fretens., *donato* donis mili*taribus* | *a*b Imperatore Vespasiano Caesar*e*

[1] For the Jewish war and the previous history of the Jews in relation to the Romans see Jos. *B. I.*, *passim*; Tac. *H.* V, 1–13; Suet. *Vesp.* 4, 8; Dio, LXVI, 4–7; Mommsen, *Provinces*, II, chap. XI.

[2] Jos. *B. I.* VII, 1, 3. On the honorary decorations given to Roman officers see Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsver.* II, pp. 574–579.

Augusto et T. Caesare Aug. f. | *b*ello Iudaico, corona murali vallari aurea, hastis puris | *duab.*, *v*exillis duobus,[1] tr. pl., leg. provinc. Ponti et Bithyniae, | *C*aecina A. f. Larga, uxor, et | *La*rcia A. f. Priscilla,[2] filia, fecerunt.

Antium in Latium. (*C. I. L.* X, 6659.)

On a large tablet, badly broken, restored by Renier, *Mémoires de l' Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres*, vol XXVI (1867), pp. 269–321, from Josephus, *B. I.* VI, 4, 3, where Larcius Lepidus is named as legate of the tenth legion.

12._____ hic in omn*ibus honoribus candidatus* | Caesarum *fuit.* | Hunc Imp. T. Caes*ar divi f. Vespasianus Aug.* | triumphaturus *de Iudaeis donavit donis* | coronis muralib*us II, coronis vallaribus II,* | *c*oronis aur*eis II, hastis puris*____*totidemque* | vexil*lis.*

Carthage in Africa Proconsularis. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 12536.)

Schmidt,[3] Mommsen,[4] and others refer this, with great probability, to Sex. Vettulenus Cerialis, legate of the fifth legion Macedonica in the Jewish war.[5]

13. Q. Raecio Q. f. | Cl. Rufo, | p. p. leg. XII Fulm. | trecenario, | donis don. ab Imper. | Vespasian. et Tito Imp.[6] | bell.

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[1] Wilmanns (*Ex. I. L.* 1146, note) remarks that Lepidus received only two *hastae* and *vexilla* and not three, because, while a legate, he was of quaestorian, not praetorian rank.

[2] Possibly a daughter of A. Caecina Alienus, the conspirator against Vespasian,—Suet. *Tit.* 6, *etc.*

[3] *Rhein. Mus.* 1889, pp. 483, 484.

[4] *C. I. L.*, *l. c.*

[5] Jos. *B. I.* III, 7, 32, 34; IV, 9, 9; VI, 2, 5; 4, 3; VII, 6, 1; also no. 271; Mommsen, *Eph. Ep.* IV, p. 499. Dessau, in *Insc. Lat. Sel.* no. 988, accepts Schmidt's conjecture, but in *Prosopographia*, III, p. 330, no. 208, suggests the name M. Tittius Frugi, legate of the fifteenth Apollinaris. (*Cf.* no. 159, note 2).

[6] The customary form would be *a divo Vespasiano et divo Tito.* Probably through ignorance the names are given as at the time of the reward.

Imperator is regularly used as a cognomen of Titus during his father's life. *Cf.* nos. 13, 54, 64, 68, 70, 74, 89, 106, 152, 153, 154, 155, 161, 176, 201, 225, 320, 321, 322, 336. As a praenomen it is rarer and was perhaps not strictly correct. It was never, as far as known, so used at Rome. *Cf.* nos. 12, 29, 44, 47, 138, 139, 140, 145, 147, 203, 204.

Iud., ab Imp. Trai. | bell. Dacic., princ(ipi) praet(orii),[1] | Trebia M. f. Procul. | marito | t. p. i.

Iader in Dalmatia. (*C. I. L.* III, 2917.)

14. L. Lepidio L. f. An. | Proculo, | mil. leg. V Macedon., | centurioni leg. eiusd., centurioni leg. eiusd. II, | centurioni leg. VI Victricis, | centurioni leg. XV Apollinar., | prim. leg. XII Gemin., | donis donato ab | Imp. Vespasiano Aug. | bello Iudaico, torquib., | armillis, phaleris, | corona vallari, | salinatores[2] civitatis | Menapiorum | ob mer. eius. | Septimia f. reponend. curavit.

Ariminum in Umbria. (Orelli, 749.)

15. M. Blossio | Q. f. Ani. Pudenti, | centurioni leg. V Macedonic., | donis militaribus | donato ab | Imp. Vespasiano Aug., | torquib., armillis, | phaler., corona aurea, | vix. an. XLIX sanctissime, | et prope diem | consummationis | primi pili sui debitum | naturae persolvit, | M. Blossius Olympicus | patrono optumo | fecit, item sibi et libertis | et libertabus suis posteris|que eorum. | Long. p. XXX, lat. p. XVII.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 3580.)

Without question it was in the Jewish war, in which the fifth Macedonica took part,[3] that M. Blossius Pudens received these decorations.

Inscriptions of other officers rewarded by Vespasian and Titus which cannot be definitely referred to the Jewish war are also grouped here for convenience.

16. C. Minicio C. fil. | Vel. Italo,[4] IIIIviro i. d., | praef. coh. V Gallor. equit., | praef. coh. I. Breucor. equit. c. R., | praef. coh. II Varc(ianorum) eq., trib. milit. leg. VI Vict., | praef. eq. alae I sing. c. R., donis donat. a divo | Vespasiano, coron.

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[1] The highest centurion after the *primipilaris* and the *trecenarius*,—see Mommsen, *C. I. L.* III, 830, note.

[2] The guild of salt-dealers. See Marquardt, *Privatleben*, p. 469, note 3, and references there given.

[3] Jos. *B. I.* III, 7, 32, *etc.*

[4] *Cf. Rev. Arch.* XXI, p. 397, no. 91.

aurea, hast. pur., | proc. provinc. Hellespont., proc. provinciae Asiae quam | mandatu principis vice defuncti pro cos. rexit, procurat. | provinciarum Luguduniensis et Aquitanicae, item Lactorae, | praefecto annonae, praefecto Aegypti, flamini divi Claudi, | decr. dec.

Aquileia in Venetia. (*C. I. L.* V, 875.)

The reward was perhaps for service in Italy or in Gaul and Germany, where it is known that the sixth Victrix took an active part for Vespasian.[1]

17. ----- Pomp*eio* --- f. Quir. | Faventino, | praef. coh. VI Astur., | trib. mil. leg. VI Vic., pra*ef.* | equitum alae ---------- do*nis donato* | corona aurea, hasta pur. ---------- Imp. divus Vespasianus ----------

Asturica in Hispania Tarraconensis. (*C. I. L.* II, 2637.)

Perhaps also for service in the rebellion in Gaul and Germany.

18. C. Vedennius C. f. | Qui. Moderatus, Antio, | milit. in leg. XVI Gal. a. X, | tranlat. in coh. IX pr., | in qua milit. ann. VIII, | missus honesta mission., | revoc. ab Imp., fact. evoc. Aug., | arcitect. armament. Imp., | evoc. ann. XXIII,| donis militarib. donat. | bis ab divo Vesp. et | Imp. Domitiano Aug. Germ. | ----------

(*C. I. L.* VI, 2725.)

19. ----------or donis | *donato a divo Vespasiano* Aug. et divo Tito | -------- *coro*n. aur. et mura*li,* has|*tis puris,* ---- ------or fecerunt.

Sora in Latium. (*C. I. L.* X, 5712.)

20. ---------- (centurioni) leg. XX------*donis don. mil. coro*n. aur., hasta *pura, a divo Vespasiano et divo Tito* divi Vespasiani f.---------. —— *etc.*[2]

Florentia in Etruria. (*C. I. L.* XI, 1602.)

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[1] Tac. *H.* III, 44; IV, 68, 76; V, 14, 16.

[2] The supplement is that of Mommsen (*C. I. L.*, *l. c.*, note). Henzen (*Bull. dell' Inst. Arch. Germ.*, 1863, p. 144), refers the fragment to Domitian.

C. VALERIUS CLEMENS.

21. C. Valerio C. f. | Stel. Clementi, | IIvir. quinquennali, | flamini divi Aug. perpetuo, | patrono coloniae, | decuriones[1] alae Gaetulorum[2] | quibus praefuit bello Iudaico | sub divo Vespasiano Aug. | patre, | honoris causa. | Hic ob dedicationem statuarum equestris et | pedestris oleum[3] plebei utrique sexvi. dedit.

Taurini in Liguria. (*C. I. L.* V, 7007.)

C. Valerius Clemens seems to have fought in the Jewish war under Vespasian only, and not under Titus—*sub divo Vespasiano Aug., patre.* He may have been sent to some other station in the East, or may have gone to Italy with Mucianus or to Alexandria with Vespasian. The Gaetulians were perhaps assigned lands at or near Taurini after the war.

TRIBUTE IMPOSED ON THE JEWS.

After the capture of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple by Titus, Vespasian finally reduced Judaea to a province, and ordered that the two drachmas that every Israelite had been accustomed to pay yearly to the temple service should be transferred to the Capitoline Jupiter.[4] Euschemon, of the following inscription, was a collector of this tribute under some one of the Flavians.

22. T. Flavio Aug. lib. | Euschemoni, | qui fuit ab epistulis, | item procurator | ad capitularia | Iudaeorum. | Fecit | Flavia Aphrodisia | patrono et coniugi | bene merenti.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 8604.)

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[1] The leaders of the *decuriae* of the auxiliary cavalry.

[2] *Cf. C. I. L.* III, 600; *Ibid.* p. 863; VI, 3520; Mommsen, *Prov.* II, pp. 350–353.

[3] *Cf. C. I. L.* XI, 3811: *balneum cum oleo gratuito dedit.*

[4] Jos. *B. I.* VII, 6, 6. *Cf.* Suet. *Dom.* 12; Dio, LXVI, 7.

REBELLION IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

In connection with the revolt that broke out in Gaul and Germany after Nero's death, we have an inscription to C. Dillius Vocula.

23. C. Dillio A. f. Ser. Voculae, | trib. milit. leg. I, IIIIviro viarum curandar., | q. provinc. Ponti et Bith*y*niae, tr. pl., pr., | leg. in Germania leg. XXII Primigeniae, | Helvia T. f. Procula, uxor, fecit.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 1402.)

Vocula, at first for Vitellius, and after his death for Vespasian, was the last of the Roman officers in Gaul and Germany to hold out against the rebels. Part of the soldiers remained with him for a time, but finally, judging the Roman cause hopeless, deserted and declared for the *imperium Galliarum*, proclaimed by Classicus. Vocula determined upon suicide, but before he could carry out his intention was slain by a renegade legionary, an emissary of Classicus.[1]

The addition *in Germania* in the fourth line of the inscription is unusual, and serves to indicate here the scene and circumstances of Vocula's end, which would not otherwise appear upon the inscription. The death of Vocula occurred in 70, and this monument was probably set up not long afterwards.

DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY.

There are several inscriptions that seem to point to some trouble with the Germans about 73–74.

24. Cn. Pinarius L. f. Pap. Cor*nelius Clemens*---------- | legat. pro pr. exercitus qu*i est in Germania Sup.*, *cur. aedium* | sacrarum locorumq. publ*icorum*, *honoratus a senatu* | triumphalibus ornament*is* ---------- *ob res* | in Germa*nia prospere gestas.*

Hispellum in Umbria. (Dessau, 997.)

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[1] For Vocula and the revolts in the west *cf.* Tac. *H.* IV, 12–37; 54–79; V, 14–26.

We know that Cn. Pinarius Cornelius Clemens was legate of Germany in 74.[1] This inscription would seem to indicate that during his legateship he successfully quelled some disturbance, probably of the Germans across the Rhine. It is not probable that this refers to the revolt after the death of Nero. Cornelius Clemens is not likely to have held the legateship so long. Moreover a diploma was granted, May 21, 74, to the veterans serving under him,[2] and this may very naturally have been done at the close of a successful campaign.

We have also other evidence tending to confirm this conjecture of a German war about 73–74.

25. Cn. Domitio Sex. f. Volt. | Afro Titio Marcello | Curvio Lucano, | cos., procos. provinciae Africae, | legato eiusdem provinciae Tu*lli* | fratris sui, septemviro epulonum, i*tem* praetorio legato provinciae Afr*icae* | Imp. Caesar. Aug., praef. auxiliorum omnium | adversus Germanos, donato ab Imp. Vespasiano Aug. et T. Caesar. Aug. f., coronis | murali vallari aureis, hastis puris III, | vexillis III, adlecto inter patricios, praetori, | tr. pl., | quaest. propraetore provinciae Afric*ae*, | *tr*. mil. leg. V Alaud., IIIIvir. viarum curandar., patrono | optimo, | d. d.

Fulginium in Umbria. (Dessau, 990.)

26. *Cn. Domitio Sex. f. Volt.*-------- *Curvio Tullo, cos., procos. provinciae Africae*, fetiali, praef. au*xilior. omnium* | adversus Germanos, qui cum esset | candidatus Caesar. pr. desig. missus est ab | Imp. Vespasiano Aug. legatus pro praetore ad | exercitum qui est in Africa, et apsens inter | praetorios relatus, donato ab | *Im*p. Vespasiano Aug. et Tito Caesare Aug. f., coronis | murali vallari aureis, hastis puris III, vexillis III, | adlecto inter patricios, tr. pl., quaest. Caesar. Aug., | *t*r. mil. leg. V Alaud.,Xvir. stlitib. iudicandis, patrono optimo, | d. d.

Fulginium in Umbria. (Dessau, 991.)

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[1] Nos. 34, 79, 129.

[2] No. 34.

These two brothers, adopted sons of Cn. Domitius Afer,[1] were both *praefecti auxiliorum omnium adversus Germanos*, Lucanus probably succeeding Tullus. To what occasion does this refer? Wilmannus[2] remarks: "*Expeditio Germanica non video quae alia possit, nisi a. 70/71.*" The chief objection to this, as noted by Dessau[3], is that, according to the inscriptions, the brothers had already been made patricians by Vespasian before they held this prefecture, and Vespasian certainly did not create patricians previous to his entrance upon the censorship in 73.[4] This lends greater strength to the supposition just made of a campaign against the Germans in 73–74. No such occurrence is mentioned by Suetonius, Dio Cassius, or any other historian. However, our records for this period in the history of Rome are so scanty that some short campaign against the ever troublesome German tribes may have escaped notice by the historians and be preserved to us only through inscriptions—an occurrence by no means without parallel.[5]

REBELLION OF PISO.

In 70, L. Calpurnius Piso, proconsul of Africa, was suspected of forming a conspiracy against Vespasian. Mucianus, then in control for Vespasian at Rome, despatched a centurion, Papirius, to bring about Piso's death. Piso discovered the design and had the centurion slain. He was himself, however, afterwards put to death by order of Valerius Festus, legate of the army of Africa, who had been a secret partisan of Vespasian against Vitellius.[6]

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[1] *Cf.* Pliny, *Ep.* VIII, 18; Martial, I, 36; III, 20, 17; V, 28, 3; VIII, 75; IX, 51; *Bull. Com.* 1882, p. 161, no. 560; *Lateres—C. I. L.* XV, 116–120; 987–1001; *Pelves Pompeianae—C. I. L.* X, $8048_{6,7,9,15}$; *Vascula—C. I. L.* X, 8056_{370}. Lucanus died about 94—Mart. IX, 51.

[2] *Ex. I. L.* 1148, note 6.

[3] *Inscr. Lat. Sel.* 990, note 7.

[4] Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, 1101, note 4, holds that Vespasian and Titus created patricians only during the actual period of the censorship.

[5] *E. g.*, *cf.* no. 29.

[6] Tac. *H.* IV, 38; 48–50. For L. Calpurnius Piso see also Tac. *Ann.* XIII, 28, 31; XV, 18; Pliny, *Ep.* III, 7, 12; Front. *De Aq.* 102; *C. I. L.* VI, 845, 853, 2039, 2041–2043; X, 5204.

Festus, or C. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius Festus, is well known from the inscriptions.

27. *C.* Calp*etano* | Ran*tio* | Quirinal*i* | *Va*lerio P. f. Pomp. F*esto*, | *IIII*vir. viar. curand., t*r. mil.* | *leg.* VI Victr., quaestori, se*viro* | *equ*it. Romanor., tr. pleb., prae*tori*, | *soda*li August., leg. pro praet. ex*ercit.* | *Afri*cae, cos., donato ab Impe*ratore* | *hastis* puris IIII, vexillis IIII, co*ronis* | *IIII* *v*allari murali classica a*urea*, | *cura*tori alvei Tiberis et ripa*rum*, | *pont*if., leg. Aug. pro pr. provinc*iae* | *Pan*noniae et provinc*iae* | Hispaniae, | patrono, | plebs urbana.

Tergeste in Venetia. (*C. I. L.* V, 531.)

Valerius Festus was legate of the army of Africa in 69–70[1] and suffect consul in 71.[2] While in Africa he won a victory over the Garamantes, for which he received the customary decorations after his return to Rome, probably at the time of the triumph celebrated by Vespasian and Titus. He was curator of the banks and channel of the Tiber in 73[3], and seems to have been sent in the same year as governor of Pannonia.[4] He was governor of Spain in 79–80.[5]

Papirius, the envoy sent by Mucianus, is undoubtedly to be identified with the C. Papirius Aequos of the following inscription.

28. (*a*) T. Caesari | Vespasiano, imp. III, | pontif., tr. pot. II, cos. II;

(*b*) Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano Aug., | pontif. max., tr. pot. IIII, | imp. VIIII, p. p., cos. IIII;

(*c*) Caesari Aug. f. | Domitiano[6], | cos. destinato II, | principi iuventutis[7];

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[1] Tac. *H.* II, 98; IV, 49, 50; Pliny, *Ep.* III, 7, 12.

[2] Nos. 169 and 291.

[3] No. 86.

[4] No. 106. Wilmanns (*Ex. I. L.* 1147, note 6) places the legateship of Pannonia in 77–78, without any apparent reason.

[5] Nos. 131–134, 136–138.

[6] Some of the copyists indicate the fact that *Domitiano* had been erased but was still legible. On the erasures see Suet. *Dom.* 23; Cagnat, *Cours d'Épig. lat*³., pp. 164–167; Egbert, *Latin Inscr.* pp. 122 and 411.

[7] *Cf.* nos. 221 and 222, and see Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, p. 826, *et passim.*

(*d*) C. Papirius Aequos, centurion leg. III Aug., testamento poni iussit | ex auri p. X.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 932.)

Date, July–December, 72.

This dedicatory inscription was on a oblong marble base, in which were three holes, where images of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian are believed to have been set up. (*b*) was in the center, (*a*) to the left, and (*c*) to the right, while (*d*) extended beneath the others. (*a*) is still in existence, having been broken off from the rest, which we possess now only in copy.

It might be argued from the amount set aside for this dedicatory stone that Papirius stood high in the favor and confidence of Vespasian and Mucianus, and had perhaps been employed in other services of a similar delicate nature.

DISTURBANCES IN THE EAST.

At the beginning of Vespasian's reign, Vologeses, king of the Parthians, was very friendly, and even offered to aid Vespasian in his contest with Vitellius, but his help was not needed.[1] About 75, the Alans invaded Parthia and Vologeses requested help of the Romans. Vespasian refused to grant it, although Domitian, emulous of the laurels won by his brother in the Jewish war, urged that a force be sent under his command to aid the Parthians in driving out the Alans.[2] Vologeses was forced to cope alone with the invaders, and, in reveuge, invaded the eastern provinces of the empire, but was driven back by Trajan (father of the future emperor), who was at that time proconsul of Asia.[3] Vespasian must have made preparations to receive this attack, and among these was probably an alliance with a certain Mithridates, king of the Iberians. Mithridates naturally desired to fortify his capital,

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[1] Tac. *H.* IV, 51; Suet. *Vesp.* 6.

[2] Suet. *Dom.* 2.

[3] See nos. 257–259. On the trouble with Vologeses and the invasion of the Alans, see Dio, LXVI, 15, 3; Jos. *B. I.* VII, 7, 4; Aur. Vict. *Caes.* 9, 10; *Epit.* 9, 12; Pliny, *Paneg.* 14.

Metskheta, and Vespasian seems to have assisted in this work. The fortifications were erected at the entrance to the valley in which the town was situated. No trace of them remains to-day. This event, as well as the fact that there was a Mithridates, king of Iberia in 75, is known only through the following inscription.

29. [Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσα]ρ Οὐε[σ|πασιανὸς Σεβ]αστός, ἀρ|χιε[ρεὺς μέγιστο]ς, δημαρχι[κ]ῆ|ς ἐξου[σίας τὸ] ζ', αὐτοκράτ[ω]ρ τὸ | ιδ', ὕπατος τὸ ἕξ, ἀποδεδειγμέ|νος το ζ', πατὴρ πατρίδος, τ[ειμη]|τής, καὶ Αὐτοκράτωρ Τίτος Καῖ[σαρ] | Σεβαστοῦ υἱός, δημαρχι[κ]ῆς ἐ|ξουσίας τὸ ε', ὕπατος τὸ δ', ἀπο|δεδειγμένος τὸ ε', τειμητή|ς, καὶ Δομιτιανὸς Καῖσαρ Σεβα|στοῦ υἱός, ὕπατος τὸ [γ'], ἀπο|δεδειγμένος τὸ δ', βασιλεῖ | Ἰβήρων Μιθριδάτῃ Βασιλέως Φ|αρασμάνου, καὶ Ἰαμασδαίτω[ν], | φιλοκαίσαρι καὶ φιλορωμαίῳ τ[ῷ] ἔ|θν[ε]ι τὰ τείχη ἐξωχύρ[ω]σαν.

Near Tiflis in Iberia. (*Jour. Asiatique*, 1869, p. 96.)

Date, July–December, 75.

MILITARY DIPLOMAS.

The following are those of the *diplomata militaria* issued by Vespasian and Titus of which copies have been discovered.

30. Imp. Vespasianus Caesar August., | tribunic. potest., cos. II, | veteranis qui militaverunt in leg. | II Adiutrice Pia Fidele,[1] qui vicena | stipendia aut plura[2] meruerant | et sunt dimissi honesta missione,[3] | quorum nomina subscripta sunt, | ipsis, liberis posterisque eorum | civitatem dedit et conubium cum | uxoribus quas tunc habuissent | cum est civitas iis data, aut, si qui | caelibes

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[1] No diplomas of this sort issued to legionary soldiers are in existence except those to the soldiers of the first and second *Adiutrix*. These two legions were formed from the *classici* by Galba and Vespasian, and hence were not composed of Roman citizens as were the other legions. *Cf.* de Ruggiero, *Dizionario Epigrafico*, I, p. 86 f. For a discussion of the *diplomata militaria* see Mommsen, *C. I. L.* III, pp. 902–919.

[2] At this period the term of service of the legionaries was fixed at twenty years, that of the praetorians at sixteen, that of the urban cohorts at twenty, and that of the auxiliaries at twenty-five. Many, of course, served beyond the usual term.

[3] See Marquardt, *Staatsver.* II, pp. 565, 566.

essent, cum iis quas postea | duxissent, dum taxat singuli | singulas,[1] a. d. Non. Mar., | Imp. Vespasiano Aug. II, | Caesare Aug. f. Vespasiano cos. | T. I, pag. V, loc. XXXXVI. | Nervae Laidi f. Desidiati.[2] | descriptum et recognitum ex tabula | aenea quae fixa est Romae in Capi|tolio in podio arae gentis Iuliae | latere dextro | ante signu. Lib. Patris.

C. Helvi Lepidi, Saloni|tani; | Q. Petroni Musaei, Iades|tini; | L. Valeri Acuti, Salonit.; | M. Nassi Phoebi, Salonit.; | L. Publici Germulli; | Q. Publici Macedonis, | Neditani; | Q. Publici Crescentis.

Herculaneum in Campania. (*C. I. L.* III, p. 849=X, 1402.)

Date, March 6, 70.

31. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug., | pont. max., tr. pot. II, imp. VI, p. p., | cos. III, desig. IIII, | veteranis qui militaverunt in | classe Misenensi sub Sex. Luci|lio Basso,[3] qui sena et vicena[4] sti|pendia aut plura meruerant, | et sunt deducti Paestum,[5] quorum | nomina subscripta sunt, ipsis, li|beris posterisque eorum civita|tem dedit et conubium cum uxori|bus quas tunc habuissent cum | est civitas iis data, aut, si qui | caelibes essent, cum iis

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[1] For the difficult and disputed question of the marriage of soldiers see Mommsen, *C. I. L.* III, p. 905 f.; Mispoulet, *Revue de Philologie*, 1884, pp. 113–126, *etc.*

[2] Undoubtedly a town of Dalmatia, derived from the *Daesitiates*,—Pliny, *N. H.* III, § 143; Vell. Pat. II, 115, 4; Strabo, VII, 5, 3. The witnesses whose names are given are all from Dalmatian towns,—Salonae, Iader, and Nedinum. In diplomas of the year 71 and earlier the witnesses were usually comrades and fellow-countrymen of the discharged veteran. So in no. 31 the soldier Marcus is from Gerasa in Syria, and of the witnesses, three are from Laodicea, three from Antioch, and one from Caesarea or Turris Stratonis, all in Syria. Later, the witnesses were chosen from among the Roman citizens of the lower classes, who may have made a business of such attestations, since the same name frequently recurs.

[3] See pp. 8, 9, above.

[4] The ordinary term of service for auxiliaries was twenty-five years, but the term for the *classici* seems to have been twenty-six,—*cf.* nos. 32 and 33.

[5] Vespasian increased the colony at Paestum in Lucania by settling these veterans there. See Mommsen, *C. I. L.* X, pp. 52, 53; also p. 28, below.

quas | postea duxissent, dum taxat | singuli singulas, | Nonis April., | Caesare Aug. f. Domitiano, | Cn. Pedio Casco[1] cos. | Gregali | M. Damae f., Suro Garaseno[2]. | Descriptum et recognitum ex ta|bula aenea quae fixa est Romae | in Capitolio in podio arae | gentis Iuliae parte exteriore.

Appi Didi Praxiae, Laudiceni, eq. R.; | C. Iuli Agathocli, Laudiceni; | Cn. Cessi Cn. f. Col. Cesti, Antioches.; | L. Corneli Simonis, Caesarea Straton.; | Ti. Claudi Epaphroditi, Antioches.; | C. Iuli Theopompi, Antiochesis; | Ti. Claudi Demosthenis, Laudic.

Pompeii in Campania. (*C. I. L.* III, p. 1959=X, 897.)

Date, April 5, 71.

32. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug., pont. | max., tr. pot. II, imp. VI, p. p., cos III, desig. | IIII, veteranis qui militaverunt in | classe Ravennate sub Sex. Lucilio | Basso[3], qui sena et vicena stipendia | aut plura meruerunt, et sunt de|ducti in Pannoniam[4], quorum no|mina subscripta sunt, ipsis, libe|ris posterisque eorum civitatem | dedit et conubium cum uxoribus | quas tunc habuissent cum est civi|tas iis data, aut, si qui caelibes essent, | cum iis quas postea duxissent, dum | taxat singulis singulas, Non. April., | Caesari Aug. f. Domitiano, Cn. Pedio Casco[5] cos. | Platori Veneti f., centurioni, | Maezeio[6]. | Descriptum et recognitum ex tabula | aenea quae fixa est Romae in | Capitolio ad aram gentis Iuliae de | foras podio sinisteriore, tab. I, | pag. II, loco XXXXIIII.

T. Iuli Rufi, Salonit., eq. R.; | P. Vibi Maximi, Epitaur., eq. R.; | T. Fani Celeris, Iadestin., dec.; | C. Marci Proculi, Iades-

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[1] *Cf.* nos. 32 and 33; not otherwise known.

[2] A native of Gerasa in Syria.

[3] See pp. 8, 9.

[4] See p. 28.

[5] *Cf.* nos. 31 and 33.

[6] The Maezei were a people of Illyricum, near the borders of Dalmatia; *cf.* no. 182; Pliny, *N. H.* III, § 142; Strabo, VII, 5, 3; Ptolem. II, 16, 5; Dio, LV, 32. The witnesses are all from the same neighborhood, just as in nos. 30 and 31.

tin., dec.; | P. Caetenni Clementis, Salon.; | P. Luri Moderati, Risinitan.; | Q. Poblici Crescentis, Iadest.

Salonae in Dalmatia. (*C. I. L.* III, p. 850.)

Date, April 5, 71.

33. *Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug., pont. max., tr. pot. II, imp. VI, p. p., cos. III, desig. IIII, veteranis qui militaverunt in classe* -------- *sub* ---------- , qui sena et *vice*na sti|*pendia aut* plura meruissent, | *item is qui* ante emerita stipen|*dia eo, quo*d se in expeditione belli | fortiter industrieque gesserant, | exauctorati sunt, quorum nomi|na subscripta sunt, ipsis, liberis | posterisque *eorum civi*tatem dedit et conubium | *cum uxorib*us quas tunc habuissent | *cum est ci*vitas is data, aut, si qui cae|*libes ess(ent) ex* is, cum is quas postea du|*xissent du*m taxat singuli sing., | *a. d.*---- K. Maias, | *Caes. Aug. f.* Domitiano, Cn. Pedio Casco[1] cos. | ------ Iensi f., Pannonio. | *Descriptum et* recogn. ex tabula aen. quae | *fixa est Ro*mae in Capitolio ad aram | *gentis Iu*liae.

Grabarje in Pannonia Inferior. (*C. I. L.* III, p. 851.)

Date, April 14–30, 71.

The first tablet is fragmentary and the second, containing the names of the witnesses, is missing. I have followed the supplement of Mommsen[2].

The term of service shows that this diploma belongs to the marines, and it is very probable that, like no. 32, it was issued to the *classis Ravennas*, under Sex. Lucilius Bassus. Tacitus[3] states that this fleet was manned in great part by men from Pannonia and Dalmatia. That two diplomas were issued to the veterans of the same fleet at so short an interval might be explained on the ground that the diploma given in no. 32 was issued only to those *deducti in Pannoniam*, this one to the remainder.

34. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, pontifex | maximus, tribunic. potestat. V, imp. XIII, p. p., | cos. V, designat. VI, censor, | equitibus et peditibus qui militant in alis sex | et cohor-

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[1] *Cf.* nos. 31 and 32.

[2] *C. I. L.*, *l. c.*

[3] *H.* III, 12.

tibus duodecim quae appellantur | I Flavia Gemina, et I Cannenefatium, et II Fla|via Gemina, et Picentiana, et Scubulorum, | et Claudia Nova; et I Thracum, et I Asturum, | et I Aquitanorum veterana, et I Aquitanorum | Biturigum, et II Augusta Cyrenaica, et III | Gallorum, et III, et IIII Aquitanorum, et IIII | Vindelicorum, et V Hispanorum, et V Dal|matarum, et VII Raetorum: et sunt in Ger|mania sub Cn. Pinario Cornelio Clemente[1], | qui quina et vicena stipendia aut plura | meruerant, quorum nomina subscripta | sunt, ipsis, liberis posterisque eorum civi|tatem dedit et conubium cum uxoribus | quas tunc habuissent cum est civitas iis | data, aut, si qui caelibes essent, cum iis quas | postea duxissent, dum taxat singuli singu|las, a. d. XII K. Iunias, | Q. Petillio Ceriale Caesio Rufo[2] II, T. Clodio Eprio Marcello[3] II cos. | Alae Scubulorum cui praest | Ti. Claudius Sp. f. Atticus, | gregali | Veturio Teutomi f., Pannon. | Descriptum et recognitum ex tabula aenea quae | fixa est Romae in Capitolio intro euntibus | ad sinistram in muro inter duos arcus.

L. Caecili L. f. Quir. Iovini; | L. Cannuti Luculli Clu., Tuder.; | L. Iuli C. f. Silvini, Carthag.; | Sex. Iuli C. f. Fab. Italici,

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[1] *Cf.* nos. 24, 79, 129.

[2] A relative of Vespasian, legate of the ninth legion in Britain under Nero, and one of the generals of the army of Antonius Primus which invaded Italy for Vespasian. He suppressed the revolt of Civilis, was suffect consul for the first time in 70, and legate of Britain, 71-74. See Tac. *Ann.* XIV, 32; *H.* III, 59, 78, 79; IV, 68, 71, 79, 86; V, 14-26; *Agric.* 8; Jos. *B. I.* VII, 4, 2; Dio, LXV, 18, 3; LXVI, 3, 3.

[3] Eprius Marcellus was suffect consul for the first time probably in 61, (See Borghesi, *Oeuv.* III, p. 285 f.; IV, p. 536 f.; Wilmanns, *Ex. I. L.* 1143, note 2). He was *praetor peregrinus* for one day only,—December 29, 48,—legate of Lycia, and proconsul of Asia through three successive years,—summer of 70 to summer of 73, (See Waddington, *Fastes des Provinces Asiatiques*, no. 96). He was noted as a *delator* under Nero, and on the death of that emperor was attacked by Helvidius Priscus as a *delator* and by Licinius Caecina, a partisan of Otho, as a supporter of Vitellius. He regained favor under Vespasian, but became involved in the conspiracy of Caecina Alienus in 79, was tried and convicted, and afterwards committed suicide. See nos. 245-248; Tac. *Ann.* XII, 4; XIII, 33; XVI, 22, 26, 28, 29, 33; *H.* II, 53; IV, 6-8, 43; *Dial.* 5, 8, 13; Dio, LXVI, 16; Sidon. Apollin. V, 7, 3.

Rom.; | P. Atini Rufi Pal.; | C. Semproni Secundi; | M. Salvi Norbani Fab.

Sikator in Pannonia Superior. (*C. I. L.* III, p. 852.)

Date, May 21, 74.

35. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, | pontifex maximus, tribunic. potestat. | VIII, imp. XVIII, p. p., censor, cos. VII, design. VIII, | nomina speculatorum qui in praetorio | meo militaverunt, item militum qui | in cohortibus novem praetoriis et quatt|uor urbanis, subieci: quibus fortiter | et pie militia functis ius tribuo conu|bi, dum taxat cum singulis et primis | uxoribus, ut etiam si peregrini iu|ris feminas matrimonio suo iunxe|rint, proinde liberos tollant ac si ex | duobus civibus Romanis natos, | a. d. III Non. Decembr., | Galeone Tettieno Petroniano[1], | M. Fulvio Gillone[2] cos. | Coh. VI pr., | L. Ennio L. f. Tro. Feroci, Aquis Statellis. | Descriptum et recognitum ex tabula | aenea quae fixa est Romae in Capitolio | in basi Iovis Africi.

Tomi in Moesia Inferior. (*C. I. L.* III, p. 853.)

Date, December 2, 76.

Only the first tablet remains; hence the names of the witnesses are missing.

36. Imp. Titus Caesar divi Vespasiani f. Vespasia|nus Augustus, pontifex maximus, tribunic. | potestat. VIIII, imp. XV, p. p., censor, cos. VIII, | iis qui militaverunt equi*tes* et pedites in | alis quattuor et cohortibus decem et tri|bus: I Arvacorum, I civium Romanorum, II Ar|vacorum, Frontoniana; I Alpinorum, I Monta|norum, I Noricorum, I Lepidiana, I Augusta | Ituraeorum, I Lucensium, I Alpinorum, I | Britannica, II Asturum et Callaecorum, II | Hispanorum, III Thracum, V Breucorum, VIII | Raetorum, quae sunt in Pannonia sub T. | Atilio Rufo[3], quinis et vicenis pluribusve sti|pendiis emeritis dimissis honesta missio|ne;

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[1] Not otherwise known. There are, however, inscriptions of members and freedmen of the same family,—*C. I. L.* VI, 18850; *Bull. dell' Inst. Arch. Germ.* 1839, p. 146; 1876, p. 235.

[2] *Cf.* nos. 194, 195, 249, 250. He was proconsul of Asia probably during the reign of Domitian.

[3] Governor of Syria early in Domitian's reign,—Tac. *Agric.* 40.

item iis qui militant in alis duabus, | I civium Romanorum et II Arvacorum et | cohorte VIII Raetorum, et sunt sub eodem | emeritis quinis et vicenis stipendiis, quo|rum nomina subscripta sunt, ipsis, li|beris posterisque eorum civitatem | dedit et conubium cum uxoribus quas tunc | habuissent cum est civitas iis data, | aut si q*u*i caelibes essent, cum eis quas | postea duxissent, dum taxat singuli | singulas., Idibus Iunis, | L. Lamia Plautio Aeliano,[1] | C. Mario Marcello Octavio Publio Cluvio Rufo[2] cos. | Cohort. I Montanorum cui praest | Sex. Nerianus Sex. f. Clu. Clemens, | ex peditibus, | Soioni Muscelli f. Besso. | Descriptum et recognitum ex tabula aenea | quae fixa est Romae in Capitolio post ae|dem fidei p. R. in muro.

L. Pulli Sperati; | --. Atini Rufi; | ------ Eutrapeli; | ------i Sementivi; | P. Manli Lauri; | M. Stlacci Phileti; | L. Pulli Ianua*ri*.

Klosterneuberg in Noricum. (*C. I. L.* III, p. 854.)

Date, June 13, 80.

37. ---------- *qui eorum uxores non* habent, si qui eorum feminam peregrinam | duxerit, dumtaxat singuli singulas quas | primo duxerint, cum iis habeant conubium. | Hoc quoque iis tribuo, ut quos agros a me | acceperint quasve res possederunt, III K. | *I*anuar., Sex. Marcio Prisco,[3] Cn. Pinario | Aemilio Cicatricula[4] cos., sint immunes. | -----i--si C. f. Galeria Saturnini, | *C*lunia, cho. II pr.

Rome, in bed of Tiber. (Dessau, 1994.)

Date, December 30,—probably early in the reign of Domitian.

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[1] *Cf.* no. 159. His wife, Domitia Longina, daughter of Corbulo, was seduced by Domitian, after the accession of Vespasian, and he himself was put to death when Domitian came to the throne,—Suet. *Dom.* 1, 10; Dio, LXVI, 3, 4; Juv. IV, 154.

[2] Perhaps a son of the Cluvius Rufus who was a *consularis* in 41 and governor of Spain in 69, and who wrote a history of the times of Nero, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius. *Cf.* Suet. *Nero*, 21; Dio, LXIII, 14; Tac. *Ann.* XIII, 20; XIV, 2; *H.* I, 8, 76; II, 58, 59, 65; III, 65; IV, 39, 43; Pliny, *Ep.* IX, 19, 5.

[3] Legate of Lycia under Vespasian,—see nos. 104, 261–263.

[4] Legate of Numidia in 80 and of Pannonia in 98,—see no. 141, and *C. I. L.* III, p. 862.

That the diploma of which this fragment has been preserved was issued by one of the Flavian emperors is certain, as is clear from the names of the men who are given as the consuls. December 30th, the day on which it was granted, was the birthday of Titus;[1] hence it has been conjectured that it was issued by him.[2] The date would then be 79, since we know the consuls of December, 80[3].

The ground for this inference seems to me very slight. Moreover, a recently discovered inscription[4] makes it probable that Cn. Pinarius Aemilius Cicatricula was *legatus Augusti* of Numidia—a praetorian legateship—in 80. He could not, then, have been consul in 79. It is very probable that the diploma was issued by Domitian early in his reign, and on Titus's birthday as an honor to him.

COLONIZATION OF VETERANS.

After the close of the wars that marked the beginning of his reign, Vespasian settled some of his discharged veterans as colonists in the towns of Italy, and even of the provinces. Reate, in the territory of the Sabini, his own native town,[5] was one of the places to which these colonists were sent, and we have five inscriptions from Reate of veterans who were settled there.

38. D. m. | C. Carantio | C. f. Voltinia | Verecundo, | Viennae, veterano | cho. VII pr., deducto | ab divo Vesp. Reate, et | Carantio Phoebo, et | Carantiae Epaeneteni, | lib. posterisq. suis. | In agro p. VI, in f. p. V. (*C. I. L.* IX, 4682.)

39. Dis *manibus*. | C. Comin*io* ------, | veterano *cho.*--- | pr., centuria Martialis, m*issus h. m.*, | deductus Reat*e a divo* | Vespasiano, vix*it* -------- | C. Cominius *C. f. Qui.* | Secundus patri ---- | Comin---------- (*C. I. L.* IX, 4683.)

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[1] Suet. *Tit.* 2.

[2] Among others by Mommsen, *ap.* F. Barnabei, *Monumenti Antichi*, I, pp. 435–436; and Dessau, *Inscr. Lat. Sel.* 1994.

[3] No. 159.

[4] No. 141.

[5] Suet. *Vesp.* 2.

40. Dis manibus. | C. Iulio C. f. | Longino, | domo Voltinia | Philippis Macedo|nia, veteranus | leg. VIII Aug., deductus | ab divo Augusto | Vespasiano Quirin.[1] | Reate, se vivo fecit | sibi et Iuliae C. libert. | Helpidi, coniugi suae, | et C. Iulio C. libert. Felici, | et posterisque suis fec. | et C. Iulio C. l. Decembro, | et Iuliae C. l. Veneriae, | et C. Iulio C. l. Prosdoxo.

(*C. I. L.* IX, 4684.)

41. C. Octavio P. f. Pastori | Publ., Vero*n*a, | sig. leg. VIIII, | deductus Reate ab divo Aug. | *Vesp.*, | Octaviae C. l. Secu*ndae*, | coniugi, | C. Octavio C. f. Qui. Pastor*i*, | Octaviae C. l. Urs----, | s(ibi) sui*sque*, | C. Octavio Trog----, | omni honore-------

(*C. I. L.* IX, 4685.)

42. L. Valerio | Valenti, | veterano leg. | VIIII, deducto Reate | a divo Augusto | Vespasiano, | Valeriae Cale, | L. Valerius Fortunatu(s) | patronis bene | merentibus fecit.

(*C. I. L.* IX, 4689.)

Paestum, in Lucania, was also increased by a colony of veterans[2], and others were sent to Pannonia[3]. Naturally, after the civil wars there was great need of recolonizing many of the towns both of Italy and of the provinces, and also of providing homes for the soldiers not needed in the regular forces. From various sources, we have the record of a considerable number of places thus recolonized by Vespasian.[4]

CENSORSHIP.

DATE.

Perhaps never in the history of Rome, at least until the time of the barbarian invasians, did the condition of the empire require

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[1] Vespasian, being from Reate, was of the tribe Quirina; hence all his colonies were assigned to this tribe. This accounts for the frequency of its occurrence in the inscriptions of Spain, to all the *civitates* of which Vespasian granted the *ius Latii*,—see p. 31, below.

[2] No. 31.

[3] No. 32.

[4] See Zumpt, *Commentationes Epigraphicae*, pp. 394–399.

the exercise of the duties of the censorship more than at the beginning of Vespasian's reign. The office was undertaken by Vespasian and his son Titus. The question of the exact date and duration of this censorship has puzzled many historians, and even in histories of recent date errors are frequently made.

Censorinus[1] fixes the date of the *lustrum* as 74[2]. Pliny[3] says that Vespasian undertook the duties of the censorship *intra quadriennium*. This led many to suppose that the censorship continued through the years 71–74; but Mommsen[4] has pointed out that the words are to be taken as meaning, not "during four years," but "four years ago,"—*i. e.*, four years before the date at which Pliny is writing.

We have no other literary evidence bearing upon this point; hence we are compelled to depend upon the inscriptions to fix the date of the beginning of the censorship. From this source we obtain much more definite information.

43. *Imp. Caesar Ves*pasianus A*ugust*us, | *pont. max.*, *trib. po*t. IIII, imp. X., p. p., cos. I*II*I, censor.

Brixia in Venetia. (*C. I. L.* V, 4312.)

Date, January–June, 73.

44. Imp. T. Caes. | Aug. f. | Vespasian., | pont., tribu*n*. pot. II, | imperat. IIII, | cos. II, design. III, | censori, d. d.

Sestinum in Umbria. (Dessau, 260.)

Date, March–June, 73.

45. (*a,–on a cippus*) Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano Aug., | pont. max., trib. pot. | IIII, imp. X, p. p., con. IIII, dic. | V, censori designato, | ann. IIII imp. eius, | Felicitas Iulia Olis |--o----

(*b,–on an arch*) Imp. Caesari Vespasiano Aug., pont.

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[1] *De Die Natali*, 18, 14.

[2] Both Vespasian and Titus frequently have the title *censor* on inscriptions after this date, but this is merely honorary.

[3] *N. H.* VII, § 162.

[4] *Staatsr.* II, p. 350, note 3.

max., trib. pot. IIII, | imp. X, p. p., con. IIII, dic. V, censori design., ann. IIII | imperii eius felic(is) lib(erti)[1].

Olisipo in Lusitania. (*C. I. L.* II, 5217.)

Date, March–June, 73.

46. Αὐτοκράτορι Οὐεσπασιανῷ Καίσαρι | Σεβαστῷ, ἀρχιερεῖ μεγίστῳ, δημαρχικῆς | ἐξουσίας τὸ [δ'], αὐτοκράτορι τὸ ι', | πατρὶ πατρίδος, ὑπάτῳ τὸ δ', ἀπο|δεδειγμένῳ τὸ ε', τειμητῇ, Καικιλία Λαμπρὶς | ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλε[ω]ς.

Chaeroneia in Boeotia. (*C. I. G.* I, 3418.)

Date, March–June, 73.

From nos. 44 and 46 it can be seen that Vespasian entered upon the censorship before July 1, 73[2]. No. 43 would seem to point to a date previous to his designation to his fifth consulship, which took place in March, 73[3]. If this were so, the date would probably be January 1, 73; but in no. 45 we have *censor designatus* with *consul designatus V*, which would seem to throw the date between March 1 and July 1. Both inscriptions cannot be correct. In no. 43, the fact that Vespasian had been elected to his fifth consulship may have been omitted, or, as the inscription is very fragmentary, it may even, conceivably, have read *censor des.*

In the present condition of the evidence, it seems best to accept the month of April,—a very natural time[4],—in the year 73, as the date at which Vespasian and Titus entered upon the censorship.

The date of the designation to the censorship cannot be so readily determined. Chambalu[5] accepts the date November, 72, with some show of probability, it is true, but with no really tangible

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[1] (*b*) was sent by Soromenho to Henzen, and by him first edited in *Ephemeris Epigraphica* IV, pp. 9–10. (*a*) had been previously known. It is probable that both are not ancient, but that one was taken from the other. The variations are slight. Though the last line of (*b*) may be rendered as above, it is more probably a corruption of (*a*).

[2] The same can be shown from the inscriptions on the Tiber cippi,—nos. 86–88.

[3] See p. 5, note 1.

[4] See Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, p. 352, note 3.

[5] *De Magistratibus Flaviorum*, p. 19, with reference to Mommsen, *Staatsr.* I, p. 589, note 4.

proof. As against this date the following inscriptions should be considered.

47. Imp. T. Vespa*siano* | Caesari Au*g. f.*, | trib. p., cos. II, cen*s. desig.*,[1] | M. Nonius.

Herculaneum in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1420.)

Date, January–June, 72.

48. T. Caesari Au*g. f.* | Vespasiano, im*p.*, | trib. potest., co*s.*, | censori desig., | collegiorum | omnium sacerdo*ti.*[2]

Rome. (*Eph. Ep.* IV, 779.)

Date, July–December, 71.

It is seen that, according to the inscriptions, Titus was *censor designatus* before the end of the year 71. It might, perhaps, be argued that this is merely honorary,—on the supposition that the intention of Vespasian and Titus to undertake the censorship was known, but that the formal election did not take place until about November, 72. To me, however, this seems almost inconceivable, and I should prefer to consider that the election had taken place, perhaps about the time of the triumph in 71, and that it was not considered best to enter upon the actual duties of the office until early in 73. Such designations a considerable length of time in advance were not uncommon.[3]

GRANT OF LATIN RIGHTS IN SPAIN.

One of the chief acts of Vespasian's reign, undertaken during the censorship, was the grant of the *ius Latii* to all the *civitates* of Spain.[4] This was, perhaps, a tribute to the memory of Galba,

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[1] The supplement of Mommsen, (*C. I. L.* X, 1420), cen*s.*, *pontif.*, cannot be accepted. It would be a most unusual order of titles, and, in any case, Titus could not possibly have borne the title *censor* at this date. The supplement that I have given seems with practical certainty the correct one.

[2] See no. 221, note.

[3] See Mommsen, *Staatsr.* I, pp. 586–588.

[4] Pliny, *N. H.* III, § 30. Josephus, (*Contra Ap.* II, 4), when he says that the "Iberians are called Romans," must refer to the bestowal of the *ius Latii* by Vespasian. The statement is inexact. Only a limited number, through their occupancy of municipal offices, would receive full Roman citizenship.

as well as a reward for the loyalty of Spain to his own cause in the war with Vitellius.[1] We have a number of inscriptions that bear upon this grant of Latin rights.

49. Apollini Aug.,[2] | municip*es* Igabrenses | beneficio | Imp. Caesaris Aug. Vespasiani | c(ivitatem) R(omanam) c(onsecuti) cum suis *per honore*m, | Vespasiano VI cos., | M. Aelius M. fil. Niger, aed., | d. d.

Igabrum in Baetica. (*C. I. L.* II, 1610.)

Date, 75.

50. L. Iunius Faustinus, | L. Iunius L. f. | Mamius Faustinu*s* | c(ivitatem) R(omanam) per honorem | consec*uti* beneficio | *Imp. Caes. Aug. Vespasiani*----------

Igabrum in Baetica. (*C. I. L.* II, 1631.)

Date, probably 75.[3]

51. Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano Augusto, | pont. max., trib. | pot. VIII, imp. XIIX, | cos. VIII, p. p. | L. Porcius Sabel*l*us, IIvir, | pequnia sua, d. d. d.

Anticaria in Baetica. (*C. I. L.* II, 2041.)

Date, January–June, 77.

Hübner[4] remarks that this inscription may preserve the memory of the *ius Latii* granted to Anticaria, or of Roman citizenship granted to the duumvir *per honorem*. The latter is probably correct, though of course it includes the former.

52. Divo Caesari | Aug. Vespasia|no, censori, | municipium M*u*|niguense d. d. | L. Aelius Fronto | dedicavit.

Munigua in Baetica. (*C. I. L.* II, 1049.)

53. Divo | T. divi f .Cae|sari Aug., cen|sori, municipi|um Muniguense, d. d. | -- Licinius Victor | dedicavit.

Munigua in Baetica. (*C. I. L.* II, 1050.)

Munigua was a *municipium Flavium*.[5]

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[1] *Cf.* Tac. *H.* III, 53, 70.

[2] *Cf. C. I. L.* II, 1403, 3358; III, 5629; VI, 33, 35, 42, *etc.*

[3] As no. 49, from the same place.

[4] *C. I. L., l. c.*

[5] *Cf. C. I. L.* II, 1378.

54. Tit. Caesari Aug. f. | Vespasiano Imp., | pont., trib. pot. VI, | cos. des. VI, cen|sori, d. d.

Baesucci in Hispania Tarraconensis. (*C. I. L.* II, 3250.)

Date, July–December, 76.

We know from other inscriptions that Baesucci was a *municipium Flavium*.[1] This inscription may be a dedication on account of the grant of the *ius Latii*.

55. --------*m*(*unicipes*) m(unicipii) beneficio | Imp. Ca*es*aris Aug. Ves|*pasi*ani, *cos*. VI, *et T.* Caesaris Aug. |*fil. IIII* cos., c(ivitatem) R(omanam) | *cons*e*cutus* cum u*xor*e *et liber*is | per hon(orem IIv*ir*(atus), | -- Valerius L. f. Quir. Rufus, | s. p. d. d.[2]

Cisimbrium in Baetica. (*C. I. L.* II, 2096.)

Date, 75.

56. Imp. Caes. Vespasiano Aug., | pontif. max., tribunic. potestat. | V, imperatori XI, p. p., cos. V, *des. VI*, | censori, liberisq. eius, | pagani pagi Carbulensis.

Almodovar del Rio in Baetica. (*C. I. L.* II, 2322.)

Date, March–June, 74.

Perhaps in memory of certain rights granted by Vespasian, though not necessarily the *ius Latii* in its usual form.[3]

In addition to the inscriptions quoted above, there is further proof of the great number of towns that were benefited by this grant of the *ius Latii* in the inscriptions of communities that are spoken of as *municipia Flavia*, or in some way indicated as such. The following is a list of these.

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[1] *C. I. L.* II, 3251, 3252.

[2] The inscription is variously restored. I have followed approximately the supplement of Mommsen (*C. I. L.* II, 2069, note).

[3] Mommsen (*Provinces*, Eng. Trans. I, p. 73, note 1) calls attention to the fact that, "As the Latin communal constitution is unsuited for a community not organized as a town, those Spanish communities which still after Vespasian's time lacked urban organization must either have been excluded from the bestowal of Latin rights or have had special modifications to meet their case. The latter may be regarded as having more probability."

Baetica.

Arva,	*C. I. L.* II,	1060, 1064-6.	Nescania,	*C. I. L.* II,	2009.
Axati,	"	1055.	Sabora,	"	1423.
Canama,	"	1074.	Salpensa,	"	1286, 1963.
Igabrum,	"	1610.	Singilia,	"	2025.
Ilipa?	"	1192.	Sosontigi?	"	1721.
Malaca,	"	1964.	Ugultuniacum?	"	1028.
Munigua,	"	1378.			

Lusitania.

Merobriga? *C. I. L.* II, 25.

Tarraconensis.

Aquae Flaviae,	*C.I.L.* II,	2477, 2478.	Flaviaugusta,	*C.I.L.* II,	4196.
Aurgi,	"	3362-3, 3370.	Iamo?	"	4538.
Baesucci,	"	3251, 3252.	Laminium,	"	3251-2.
Bergidum,	"	4248.	Mago,	"	3708.
Ebusus,	"	3663.	Tugia,	"	3251-2.
Egara,	"	4494.	Vivatia,	"	3251-2.

ADLECTION.

One of the tasks undertaken by Vespasian and Titus in connection with the censorship was the purification of the senatorial and equestrian orders, and the addition of new members to these orders and to the patriciate by means of the right of adlection, which was very freely exercised.[1] Among the new patricians created by this means were Annius Verus, grandfather of the emperor Marcus Aurelius,[2] and Cn. Julius Agricola[3]. The inscriptions preserve for us the record of others raised to the patriciate or advanced to the rank of praetor[4] or tribune by Vespasian and Titus.

57. ---------- | divi Traiani Aug. prov. | Britanniae, curat. aquar. | urbis, pr., trib. mil. leg. XII Ful|minat., salio Palat., quaest. | Aug., curat. actorum sena|tus, adlecto inter patric. | ab

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[1] Suet. *Vesp.* 9.

[2] Scriptores Hist. Aug. *Vita Marci*, 1.

[3] Tac. *Agric.* 9.

[4] Minicius Macrinus is mentioned by Pliny, *Ep.* I, 14, 5.

divo Vespasiano, IIIvir. | a. a. a. f. f., | ex testamento Vettillae eius.[1]

Saepinum in Samnium. (*C. I. L.* IX, 2456.)

58. ---------- *misso a* | divo Nerva ad agros dividendos[2] ----, *comiti Imp.* | Caesaris Nervae Traiani Aug. Germ. Dacic.------ *dum* | exercitus suos circumit, leg. propr. provinc. Belgic*ae*, *adlecto inter* | patricios ab Imperatorib. divis Vespasiano et *Tito*,--- -------- (*C. I. L.* VI, 1548.)

Lucanus and Tullus, adopted sons of Domitius Afer, were also raised to the patriciate by Vespasian and Titus.[3]

59. C. Iulio P. f. Hor---- | Cornuto Tertul*lo*, | cos., proconsuli provinci*ae Asiae*, | proconsuli provinciae Narbo*nensis*, | legato pro praetore divi Traiani *Parthici* | provinciae Ponti et Bith*yniae*, | eiusdem legato propr*aetore* | provinciae Aquitani*ae* c*ensuum* | accipiendorum, cu*rato*r*i viae* | Aemiliae, praefecto aerari Sa*turni*, | legato propraetore provinc*iae* | Cretae et Cyrenarum, a*dlecto* | inter praetorios a divis Ves*pasiano* | et Tito censoribus, aedili ce*reali*, | quaestori urbano, | ex testamento, | C. Iulius Pl. Anicius Varus Cornutus[4]------

Praeneste in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 2925.)

Cornutus Tertullus was *praefectus aerarii* with the younger Pliny during the reign of Nerva, suffect consul with him, September, 100, and succeeded him as legate of Pontus and Bithynia.[5]

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[1] Borghesi (*Oeuv.* V, p. 359) assigns this inscription to L. Neratius Marcellus, brother of the jurist Priscus (*Dig.* XXXIII, 7, 12, 43), who was legate of Britain in 103 (*C. I. L.* III, p. 864). *Cf.* also Pliny, *Ep.* III, 8, 1; *C. I. L.* IX, 1455.

[2] Mommsen (*C. I. L.* VI, 1548, note) compares Dio, LXVIII, 2; Pliny, *Ep.* VII, 31, 4.

[3] Nos. 25 and 26.

[4] It has been suggested (*C. I. L.* XIV, 2925, note) that this may be the son of the Plancius Varus of Tac. *H.* II, 63, and the adopted son of C. Iulius Cornutus Tertullus; but the identification is not certain.

[5] Pliny, *Ep.* II, 11, 19; 12, 2; IV, 17, 9; V, 14; VII, 21; 31; IX, 13, 15; *Paneg.* 90; Mommsen, *Hermes*, III (1869), p. 91, and p. 97, note.

60. L. Baebio L. f. | Gal. Avito, | praef. fabr., trib. | mil. leg. X Gem., proc. | Imp. Caesaris Vespasiani | Aug. provinciae Lusitaniae, | adlecto inter praetorios. (*C. I. L.* VI, 1359.)

61. *C. Salv*io C. f. Vel. Liberali | *Nonio* Basso, cos., procos. provin|*ciae Ma*cedoniae, legato Augustorum | *provin*c. Britann., legato leg. V Maced., | *fratri A*rvali, *adlecto* ab divo Vespasiano | *et divo Ti*to inter tribunicios, ab isdem | allecto inter praetorios, quinq. IIII, p. c. Hic sorte | *procos. fac*tus provinciae Asiae se excusavit.

Urbs Salvia in Picenum. (*C. I. L.* IX, 5533.)

C. Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus was a well-known orator and advocate.[1] Suetonius[2] says of him: *Salvium Liberalem in defensione divitis rei ausum dicere: Quid ad Caesarem, si Hipparchus sestertium milies habet? et ipse* [*Vespasianus*] *laudavit.* This inscription would seem to prove that Vespasian not only *ipse laudavit*, but also recognized the fearlessness and worth of the man in a more substantial manner by rapid advancement in rank.

He was elected a member of the *Fratres Arvales*, March 1, 78,[3] and is mentioned in the *Acta* for the years 78, 81, 86, 87, and 101,[4] but never during the later years of Domitian's reign. He may have fallen into disfavor with Domitian and have been obliged to leave Rome, or at least to lead a life of retirement, until Nerva came to the throne. The date of his consulship is unknown. An inscription containing his wife's name has also been discovered.[5]

62. C. Fulvio C. f. Vol*t*. | Lupo Serviliano, | adlecto inter praetor*ios* | ab Imp. Caesare Aug. Vespas*iano*, | praefecto alae Longinian*ae*, | IIIIvir. ad aerarium, | pontifici, praefecto vigi*lum*, | Iulia D. fil. Concess*a* | viro.

Nemausus in Gallia Narbonensis. (*C. I. L.* XII, 3166.)

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[1] Pliny, *Ep.* II, 11, 17; III, 9, 33-36; Suet. *Vesp.* 13.

[2] *Vesp.* 13.

[3] No. 155.

[4] Nos. 155 and 156; *C. I. L.* VI, 2060, 2064, 2065, 2074.

[5] No. 256.

63. -------- f. Pom. Firmo, | *IIIIv. v.* c. [?], tr. mil. leg. IIII | *Scyth*ic., leg. Aug. Vesp., q. Aug., orn. | *p*raetoricis a senatu auctorib. | *I*mperatorib. Vesp. et Tito adlect., | *ab eisd. i*mperator. d. d. coron. III aur. | *mur.* [?] *classic*a, hast. pur. III, praetor., | *d.* d.

Arretium in Etruria. (*C. I. L.* XI, 1834.)

64. Q. Aur---- | Pactum*eio* ---- | Quir. Clem*enti*, | in senatu in*ter* | praetorio*s* | allecto *ab* | Imp. Vespa*siano* | *Aug. et Tito Imp. Aug. f.* ---------- .

Cirta in Numidia. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 7057.)

65. ---------- *adlecto* | *ab Imp. Caes. Vespasi* | *a*no Aug. et Tito | Imp. Aug. f., sacerdoti fe|tiali, praef. aerarii | militaris, cos. ex Afric*a* | *p*rimo, Pactume*i*a Vev|----m--mo----

Cirta in Numidia. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 7058.)

Borghesi[1] refers this latter inscription to P. Pactumeius Fronto, suffect consul in 80[2], but von Rohden[3] thinks that it refers to the same man as the inscription given just before.

66. ------tilio P. f. Clu. Lol*liano* [?], | *t*rib. mil. leg. IIII Scythic. | beneficio divi Claudi, | praef. coh. III Sagittar., | adlecto inter praetor. | *a*b Imp. Vespasiano Aug., | *l*eg. pro pr. provinciae Asia., | col. Iul(ia) Conc(ordia) Apamea | patrono suo.

Apamea in Bithynia. (*C. I. L.* III, 335.)

67. ---------- *adlecto inter tr*ibunicios | *a divo V*espasiano *Aug.* | -------- piissim----------

Tarraco in Hispania Tarraconensis. (*C. I. L.* II, 4130.)

MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS.

68. M. Valer. M. f. | Gal. Propinquo | Grattio Cereali, | Edetano,[4] flam. p. H. c., | cui honores civitatis | suae res p. ac genio | lusit [*sic*], adlecto in | equite a T. Imp., praef. | fabr. bis, praef.

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[1] *Oeuv.* VIII, p. 558.

[2] *Cf.* no. 159.

[3] *Prosopographia*, III, p. 5, no. 26.

[4] A people of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Cf.* Hübner, *C. I. L.* II, p. 509.

cohor. | secund. Astur. in | Germ.[1], trib. leg. V Mac. | in Moesia, praef. alae | Phrygum [*sic*], item praef. | alae III Thracum in Syr*ia*, | p(rovincia) H(ispania) c(iterior).

Tarraco in Hispania Tarraconensis. (*C. I. L.* II, 4251.)

69. C. Manlio -- f. Q. | Felici, trib. mil. leg. VI*I* G.[2] P. F., adlect. in decur. | iudic. selector.[3] a divo | Tito, praef. fabr. Imp. | Caesaris Nervae Trai. | Germ. Dacici II, praef. class. | Pann. et Germ., proc. Aug. reg. | Chers., proc. Aug. XX hered., d. d.

Burnéri in Thracian Chersonese. (*C. I. L.* III, 726.)

70. P. Gl*it*io P. *f.* ---- ano, cos., | IIIvir. a. a. a. *f. f.*, sal. Palat.[4], | quaestor*i* *T. C*aesaris,[5] praetori, | fla*m*ini Augus*tal*i, hasta pura donato | per censuram[6] *a*b Imp. Vespasiano | Ca*es*are Aug., p. p., et *Ti*to Imp. Caesare | *A*ug. f. Loc. pub*l*ic. dat. d. d.

Falerii in Etruria. (*C. I. L.* XI, 3098.)

71. T. Flavio Castoris | f. Cyr. Alexandro, | civitate donato ab | Imp. Caes. Vespasiano, | F(lavius) Hermes lib.

Isaura in Isauria. (*C. I. L.* III, 6785.)

GRAIN SUPPLY.

The stormy period of civil wars after the death of Nero naturally made the question of the supply of grain for the people of Rome an urgent one, and it was one of the first with which Ves-

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[1] Either in the war of 70–71 or in that of 73–74.

[2] Since the seventh *Gemina* apparently did not bear the name *Pia* before Caracalla, Hübner (*C. I. L.* III, 726) suggests that the true reading is *Cl*(*audiae*). This is almost certainly correct.

[3] See Mommsen, *Staatsr.* III, p. 527 ff., particularly p 536, note 2, and references there given. This adlection may not have been made during the period of the censorship.

[4] Hence Glitius was a patrician (Marquardt, *Staatsver.* III, p. 428, note 12). This accounts for the fact that no tribunate or aedileship appears in his *cursus honorum*.

[5] *Cf.* no. 277; Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, p. 570, note 2.

[6] See Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, p. 399, note 3.

pasian was called upon to deal.[1] In connection with this problem of the grain supply, the following inscriptions may be considered.

72. Imp. C*aesari Vespasiano* | Aug*usto, pontifici maximo*, | trib. *pot.* ---, *imp.* ---, *p. p.*, *cos.* ---, | pleps *urbana XXXV tribuum.*[2]
(*C. I. L.* VI, 3747.)

73. Imp. T. Caesari | divi f. | Vespasiano Aug. | pleps urbana | quae frumentum | publicum accipit | et tribus *XXXV.*[3]
(*C. I. L.* VI, 943.)

Even under the republic, the tribes had been made the vehicle for the distribution of corn and money by the state or by individuals, while under the empire this became their sole function. The public largesses were limited to the members of the tribes living in the city of Rome, and the senatorial and equestrian orders were probably excluded from them. The distribution of corn took place monthly.[4]

74. Pro salute | dominorum | genio horreorum, | Saturninus et | Successus, | horreari[5], | donum dederunt, | Caesare Vespasiano VI, | Tito Caesare Imp. IIII | cos.
Date, 75. (*C. I. L.* VI, 235.)

RESTORATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

75. Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus Aug. | pontif. max., tribunic. | potest. VI, imp. XIIII, p. p., | cos. VI, desig. VII, censor, | locum viniae publicae | occupatum a privatis | per collegium pontificum | restituit. (*C. I. L.* VI, 933.)
Date, March–June, 75.

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[1] Tac. *H.* IV, 52.

[2] I have preferred the supplement of Hülsen (*Bull. dell' Ist. Arch. Germ.* 1888, pp. 89–91), to that of Henzen (*C. I. L.* VI, 3747). No argument can be derived for Henzen's supplement from the spelling *pleps*; *cf.* no. 73.

[3] *Cf. C. I. L.* VI, 909, 910.

[4] See Mommsen, *Tribus*, p. 199 ff.; Marquardt, *Staatsver.* II, p. 130.

[5] The *horrearii* were slaves who acted as overseers of the huge public granaries or *horrea*. See Marquardt, *Staatsver.* II, p. 132, note 8, and references there given.

76. Ex auctoritate | Imp. Caesaris | Vespasiani Aug. | loca publica a privatis | possessa T. Suedius Clemens,[1] | tribunus, causis cognitis et | mensuris factis, rei | publicae Pompeianorum | restituit.[2]
Pompeii in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1018.)

DIANA TIFATINA.

Here, also, may be given two inscriptions referring to territory restored by Vespasian to the use of the goddess Diana Tifatina.

77. Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus | Aug., cos. VIII, | fines agrorum | dicatorum | Dianae Tifat. a | Cornelio Sulla | ex forma divi | Aug. restituit. (*C. I. L.* X, 3828.)
Date, 77–78. Capua in Campania.

78. Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus Aug., | cos. VIII, fines locor. | dicatorum Dianae | Tifat. a Cornelio Sulla | ex forma divi Aug. | restituit. (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1893, p. 165.)
Date, 77–78. Near Capua in Campania.

Tifata, a mountain ridge near Capua, was noted for its temple of Diana. This goddess was already worshipped there in the time of Sulla, who extended the bounds of the territory devoted to her.[3] The territority of Diana on Tifata is mentioned as early as 99 B. C.[4] This sacred ground seems to have been occupied by private individuals, and restored to the use of the goddess by both Augustus and Vespasian.

Diana Tifatina is frequently mentioned in inscriptions found at or near the city of Capua.[5]

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[1] Mentioned by Tacitus, (*H.* I, 87; II, 12), as a *primipilaris* who was made a commander by Otho. He was *praefectus castrorum* in Egypt in 79, (*cf.* no. 305). See also nos. 307–309.

[2] *Cf.* Hyginus, *De Cond. Agr.* p. 122 (Lachm.): *in provincia Cyrenensium _____ sunt _____ lapides inscripti nomini divi Vespasiani sub clausula tati: occupati a privatis fines p. R. restituti* (MS. *praestituit*).

[3] Vell. Pat. II, 25, 4; Plutarch, *Sulla*, 6.

[4] *C. I. L.* I, 569.

[5] *Cf. C. I. L.* X. 3795, 3796, 3924, 4564, 8059. See *C. I. L.* X, pp. 366-7; Roscher, *Lexikon der griech. und röm. Myth.* I, col. 1003–1004.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

Naturally, disputes with regard to boundaries between two provinces or districts frequently had to be settled by the provincial legates of the emperor or by special agents sent out by him.[1] A number of such instances occurring in the reign of Vespasian is recorded in the inscriptions.

79. Ex auctoritat*e* | Imp. Caes. Vespasian*i* | Aug., pontificis max., | trib. potest. V, cos. V, | desig. VI, p. p., | Cn. Pinarius Cornel. | Clemens,[2] leg. eius propr. | exercitus Germanici | Superioris, inter | Viennenses et Ceutronas | terminavit.

Axima in Alpes Graiae. (*C. I. L.* XII, 113.)

Date, March–June, 74.

The territory of the Viennenses, a people of the Allobroges in Gallia Narbonensis, seems to have extended to the boundaries of the Ceutrones, a people living in the Alpes Graiae. That Cornelius Clemens, the legate of Germany, was appointed to settle the boundary between the two peoples, is explained by the fact that the territories of the two were in different provinces, necessitating the settlement of the dispute by an outsider, of higher rank than the governor of Gallia Narbonensis, a praetorian province. The legate of Germany, of consular rank, was the nearest official competent to act in the matter.[3]

80. Ex auct. Imp. | Vespasiani | Aug., *p.* p., fines | *provinci*ae no|*v*ae et veter. de|*re*cti qua fossa | afuit per Rutiliu*m* | *G*allicum,[4] cos., pon*t.*, | *et* Sentium Caecil*i* |*a*nu*m*,[5] pr*a*etore*m*, | *l*egatos Aug.

---------- (*Rev. Arch.* XXIV (1894), p. 415, no. 65.)

Hr. es Suar in Africa Proconsularis.

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[1] *Cf.* no. 85.

[2] *Cf.* nos. 24, 34, 129.

[3] See especially Renier, *Rev. Arch.* XVI (1859), p. 353 ff.

[4] For the life of C. Rutilius Gallicus, see Statius, *Silvae*, I, 4. He was born about 28 and died in 92 and was a lawyer by profession. He was twice consul, *praetor urbanus*, legate of Asia, and prefect of the city under Domitian. See also *C. I. L.* V, 6988–6990; VI, 1984; Juv. XIII, 157.

[5] *Cf.* no. 251.

81. ---------*S*ex. Sentio ---- | Caeciliano[4], le*g*. | Aug. pro pr. | IIII. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 10165.)

Near Theveste in Numidia, on the road from Theveste to Thamugadi.[1]

82. X aug imprini | --spasiano | Aug. p. p. fine | provinciale | nova reivet | derigit.

Hr. Dermulia in Africa Procons. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 14882.)

The inscription is very badly reported, but was probably similar to no. **80**. Mommsen[2] proposes to read as follows:

Ex auct(oritate) Imp(eratoris) principe | Vespasiano | Aug., p. p., fines | provinciae et | novae et veteris | derecti------

83. Ti. *Cl*audius------, | C. Avillius Clemen*s*, | L. Coelius Capella, P. | Raecius Libo, P. Valeri|us Secundus, iudices | dati a M. Pompeio Silva|no,[3] leg. Aug. pro pr., inter | rem p. Asseriatium et rem p. Al|veritarum in re praesenti per | *sententi*am suam determina|verunt.

Asseria in Dalmatia. (*C. I. L.* III, 9938.)

The Asseriates and Alveritae were two peoples of Dalmatia whose dispute over boundaries was settled by five judges appointed by M. Pompeius Silvanus, the governor of the province.[4] The affair took place about the time of the elevation of Vespasian to the principate, or perhaps a little before. The Asseriates are identified with the old town of Asseria, now Podgradje, but the Alveritae have not been located with any certainty.

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[1] This inscription should more properly come under the head, *Roads and Bridges*.

[2] *C. I. L.*, *l. c.*

[3] M. Pompeius Silvanus was suffect consul in 45, proconsul of Africa about 58, legate of Dalmatia during 69-70, and one of the leaders under Antonius Primus in the invasion of Italy by the party of Vespasian. He was *curator aquarum* in 71-73, and suffect consul for the second time soon afterwards. See nos. 244, 317; Tac. *Ann.* XIII, 52; *H.* II, 86; III, 50; IV, 47; Jos. *Antiq.* XX, 1, 2, 14; Front. *De Aq.* 102.

[4] *Cf. C. I. L* III, 2882, 2883.

EPISTLES OF THE EMPEROR.

TO THE SABORENSIANS.

84. Imp. Cae. Vespasianus Aug., pon|tifex maximus, tribuniciae | potestatis VIIII, imp. XIIX, consul | VIII, p. p., salutem dicit IIIIviris et | decurionibus Saborensium.

Cum multis difficultatibus infirmita|tem vestram premi indicetis, per|mitto vobis oppidum sub nomine meo ut | voltis in planum extruere. Vecti|galia quae ab divo Aug. accepisse dici|tis custodio. Si qua nova adicere vol|tis de his procos. adire debebitis; ego | enim nullo respondente constitu|ere nil possum. Decretum vestrum | accepi VIII Ka. August., legatos dimi|si IIII Ka. easdem. Valete.

IIviri C. Cornelius Severus et M. Septimi|us Severus publica pecunia in aere | inciderunt.

Sabora in Baetica. (*C. I. L.* II, 1423.)

Date, July 29, 77.[1]

In this letter Vespasian grants to the Saborensians the right to remove their town from a hill to a better or more commodious site on the plain below. The location of Sabora is doubtful. It may have been at Cañete, where this tablet was found, or at Teba del Condado, a town not far distant, or somewhere between the two.

The permission to build the town on the plain *sub meo nomine* undoubtedly implies that Sabora was a *municipium Flavium*, having obtained the *ius Latii* from Vespasian.

The "revenues received from Augustus" were probably established by him in 27 B. C.,[2] when he made the first settlement in regard to the division and form of his government, and at the same time, probably, regulated the affairs of the provinces. The statement of the method to be pursued should the Saborensians desire new revenues is interesting as showing something of the working system of provincial administration in its connection with the emperor.

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[1] Erroneously given in *C. I. L.*, *l. c.*, and Egbert, *Latin Inscriptions*, p. 392, as 78.

[2] *Cf.* no. 85; Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, p. 1127, note 1.

TO THE VANACINIANS.

85. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Augustus | magistratibus et senatoribus | Vanacinorum salutem dicit.

Otacilium Sagittam, amicum et procu|ratorem meum, ita vobis praefuisse | ut testimonium vestrum mereretur | delector.

De controversia finium quam ha|betis cum Marianis pendenti ex | is agris quos a procuratore meo, | Publilio Memoriale, emistis ut | fineret Claudius Clemens,[1] procu|rator meus, scripsi ei et mensorem | misi.

Beneficia tributa vobis ab divo | Augusto post septimum consula|tum,[2] quae in tempora Galbae reti|nuistis, confirmo.

Egerunt legati | Lasemo Lecani f., sacerd. Aug., | Eunus Tomasi f., sacerd. Aug.

C. Arruntio Catellio Celere,[3] M. | Arruntio Aquila[4] cos., III Idus Octobr.

Vanacini in Corsica. (*C. I. L.* X, 8038.)

Date, October 12, 72?[5]

The Vanacini were located in northern Corsica, probably on the site of the modern Erbalunga. That they had a government, is shown by the form of address in this epistle, but Mommsen[6] thinks that this was not of Roman or Latin form.

The city of Mariana, with which the controversy over bound-

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[1] Probably the Ti. Claudius Clemens of no. 89; also prefect of the fleet in Egypt in 86; *cf.* *C. I. L.* III, p. 856.

[2] 27 B. C. *Cf.* no. 84; Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, p. 1126 ff.

[3] Mentioned in the *Acta Arvalium* for the years 75, 80, 81, 90, 91, (nos. 153, 159, 160; *C. I. L.* VI, 2067, 2068, 2070, 2071); legate of Lusitania in 77 (no. 202). His full name was L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. Arruntius Catellius Celer. The year of his consulship, and hence the date of this epistle, is uncertain. It is generally held that it was in 72 (Borghesi, *Oeuv.* VII, p. 398; Henzen, *Acta Frat. Arval.* p. 195; von Rohden, *Prosopographia*, III, p. 72, no. 501). Hübner (*C. I. L.* II, 5264, note) suggests that, as he was governor of Lusitania in 77, the consulship may have been in 78 or 79, but this is not necessary; *cf.* Mommsen, *Staatsr.*, II p. 250, note1.

[4] *Cf.* no. 252.

[5] See note 3.

[6] *C. I. L.* X, p. 840.

aries arose, was situated near by, on the eastern coast of Corsica, and was a Roman colony founded by and deriving its name from C. Marius.[1]

TIBER CIPPI.

The regulation of the Tiber, to guard against floods at times of high water, was of the greatest importance to the city of Rome. This regulation was in charge of special *curatores riparum et alvei Tiberis*, who saw that the bed was kept free by dredging, and that the embankments and the mouths of the sewers were repaired when necessary.[2] It was probably on occasion of such repairs of the banks that the *cippi* were set up. Three of these of the time of Vespasian have been thus far discovered.

86. Ex auctoritate | Imp. Caes. Vespasiani | Aug., p. m., tr. p. IIII, imp. X, p. p., | cos. IIII, desig. V, censor., | C. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis | Valerius Festus,[3] curator riparum | et alvei Tiberis, terminavit. R. r. | prox. cipp. p. CLXXIIII.

Date, March–June, 73. (*C. I. L.* VI, 1238.)

87. *Ex auctoritate* | *Imp. Caes. Vespasiani Aug.* | *p.* m., tr. p. *IIII*, imp. X, | p. p., cos. IIII, desig. V, censor., | -- Dillius Aponianus[4], | curator riparum | et alvei Tiberis, | *termina*vit rip. Veient. | *R. r. prox. cipp.* p. CCCXXXVI.

Date, March–June, 73. (*Bull. Com.* 1887, p. 15.)

In the repairs of 73, Valerius Festus seems to have had charge of the Roman bank of the Tiber, and his colleague, Dillius Aponianus, of the *ripa Veientana*, mention of which occurs here for the first time. *Ripa Veientana* was the name assigned to the right bank of the Tiber below the *ripa Farnesina*.

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[1] Pliny, *N. H.* III, § 80; Seneca, *Cons. ad Helv.* 7, 9; Mela, II, 7, 122, *etc.*

[2] See Lanciani, *Ruins and Excavations*, pp. 9–14; Middleton, *Remains of Ancient Rome*, I, p. 145 ff.; Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, pp. 468, 994, 1046 f., 1054.

[3] See no. 27.

[4] Legate of the third *Gallica* in the army of Antonius Primus in 69; *cf.* Tac. *H.* III, 10, 11.

88. Ex auctor*itate* | *I*mp. Caesar*is* | Vespasiani Aug., *p.* | m., tr. p. VI, imp. XIV, p. p., | cos. V, desig. VI., cens., | Caecina Paetus,[1] | curator ripar. et | *al*vei Tiberis, termin|*av*it. Prox. cipp. p. C.

Date, July–December, 74, (*Eph. Ep.* IV, 807.)

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

ROME.

At the beginning of the Flavian period the city of Rome had not yet recovered from the great fire under Nero, and the lesser conflagration kindled by the Vitellians had added to the ruins. It was *deformis incendiis ac ruinis.*[2] Vespasian immediately set about clearing away the ruins and restoring the temples and other buildings, as well as erecting new structures. Among the temples thus restored, we know of those of Jupiter Capitolinus,[3] Vesta[4], and Divus Claudius.[5] Vespasian also built the temples of Sacra Urbs[6] and of Peace.[7]

In relation to this building activity of the reigns of Vespasian and Titus we have the following inscriptions.

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[1] His praenomen was Gaius, and he was suffect consul in November, 70; see nos. 175 and 241.

[2] Suet. *Vesp.* 8.

[3] Tac. *H.* IV, 53; Suet. *Vesp.* 8; Dio, LXVI, 10. Although we have no inscription from this temple, there is a record in the *Acta Arvalium* (no. 159), of a meeting of the members of that college to offer their vows for the restoration and dedication of the temple by Titus, who was sole emperor at that time. Curiously enough, this meeting had to be held in the temple of Ops near by, since the Capitol had again burned; *cf.* Suet. *Dom.* 5; Dio, LXVI, 24; Plut. *Popl.* 15.

[4] Eckhel, *Doct. Num.* VI, p. 332; Cohen, *Vesp.* 212–216; *Tit.* 121 f., 291–297.

[5] Suet. *Vesp.* 9.

[6] No. 92.

[7] Suet. *Vesp.* 9. No inscription of this temple has been found, but no divinity was so frequently inserted by Vespasian on his coins as *Pax.* See Eckhel, VI, p. 334, and compare the dedications of the inscriptions, nos. 174, 175, 201, 289.

89. Pro salute | T. Caesaris Aug. f. | Imp. Vespasiani, | Ti. Claudius Clemens[1] | fecit. | T. Naevius Diadumen., | cur. col(legii) subrutor(um) | cultor(um) Silvani[2] | p. s. r(efecit?).

(*C. I. L.* VI, 940.)

The *collegium subrutorum* is interpreted by Mommsen[3] as referring to those whose work it was to dig out the ruins of buildings destroyed by fire or some other cause. They must have been very busy at this time.

There follows an inscription of a clerk of the marble works under Vespasian.

90. Herculi Aug. sacr. | Ex viso | Primigenius | Imp. Caesaris Vespasiani | Aug. (servus) Iuvencianus, tabular. | a marmoribus. (*C. I. L.* VI, 301.)

91. *Imp. Caesari* | Vespasiano Augusto, | pontifici maximo, | tribunic. potestat*e VIIII*, | imp. XVII*I*,[4] p. p., | cos. VIII, desig. VIIII, censori, | conservatori caerimoniarum | publicarum et | restitutori aedium sacrarum, | sodales Titi.[5]

Date, March–June, 78. (*C. I. L.* VI, 934.)

92. *Imp. Caes. Ve*spasian*us* Aug., pon*t.* max., tribun. *pot. VIII*,[6] | *im*p. XVIII, p. p., censor, cos. VIII.

*Impp. Caess. S*everus et Antoninus Pii Augg. Felices restituere.

Date, January–June, 77. (*C. I. L.* VI, 935.)

This inscription was originally engraved on the epistyle of the northwest portico of the *Templum Sacrae Urbis*,[7] which on the fall of the portico was broken. Two fragments have been found, from which the inscription is restored. The building seems to have

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[1] See no. 85.

[2] A deity to whom many inscriptions are dedicated; *cf.* no. 298.

[3] *C. I. L.*, *l. c.*, note.

[4] XVII appears in all copies, but Vespasian had been hailed imperator XVIII previous to the date of this inscription; *cf.* nos. 35, 51, 84, 135.

[5] For the *sodales Titi*, see Marquardt, *Staatsver.* III, pp. 446–447.

[6] *Cf.* nos. 35 and 51.

[7] The name was probably not given until the restoration of Severus and Caracalla, after the fire of Commodus's reign.

been intended to hold the archives and the records in connection with the restorations, surveys, etc., made during the censorship.[1] It must also have contained the plan or *Forma Urbis*, according to the reconstruction in the reign of Vespasian. The reconstruction of Severus and Caracalla was certainly affixed to its outside wall towards the *Forum Pacis*.

The building, which was turned into a church by Pope Felix IV in 526, is still well preserved, and most of the fragments of the last map are in existence in the Capitoline museum. There are, in the Vatican, manuscript copies of the missing portions.[2]

93. Ex auctoritate | Imp. Caesaris | T. Vespasiani Aug. | in loco qui | designatus erat per | Flavium Sabinum,[3] | operum publicorum | curatore*m*, templum | extruxserunt | negotiatores | frumentari. (*C. I. L.* VI, 814.)

94. *Imp. Caes. Vespasianus* Aug., pont. max., tribun. *pot. VIII*, | *imp. XVIII*, *p. p.*, censor, cos. VIII, refecit.

Date, 77–78.[4] (*C. I. L.* VI, 936.)

This inscription was on a large marble slab, apparently a part

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[1] Pliny, *N. H.* III, § 66.

[2] For a general discussion of the *Templum Sacrae Urbis*, see Lanciani, *Ruins and Excavations*, pp. 94–98, 211–214; Middleton, *Remains of Ancient Rome*, II, p. 17. Middleton suggests that some of the existing parts of the marble plan may date from the time of Vespasian, basing his conjecture on the fact that the drawing on some fragments is more carefully executed than that on others, and that there are slight differences in the scale of various parts. The conjecture has no real foundation. Just recently, a new fragment of the plan was found, and the erroneous statement became current that this was certainly part of the edition of Vespasian, but this error has since been corrected. The new fragment is of the same date as the others. *Cf.* Lanciani, *Bull. Com.* 1901, p. 3 ff.

[3] Probably the nephew of Vespasian, though this is questioned by Dessau, *Prosopographia*, II, p. 74, no. 232. He is certainly not to be identified with T. Flavius Sabinus, consul in 69 and 72, as is done by the editors of the *Corpus*. For T. Flavius Sabinus, see nos. 152 and 169. For Flavius Sabinus, the nephew of Vespasian, *cf.* Suet. *Dom.* 10, 12; Dio, LXV, 17; Juv. II, 33; Philost. *Vita Apoll. Tyan.* VII, 7.

[4] The supplement is somewhat arbitrary, but if it is correct the date is between January 1st and July 1st, 77. *Cf.* nos. 84 and 92.

of the façade of some temple. It looks somewhat as though it might be a fragment of no. 92, with the last line lost; but this would necessitate the assumption that Marlianus, who copied no. 92, very carelessly omitted the word *refecit*, and also that on the edifice as restored by Severus and Caracalla the person who had formerly restored it was commemorated, but not the original builder. It seems certain that this inscription refers to some unknown restoration made by Vespasian.

95. *Im*p. C. Vespasianus, pontifex maximus, | tribuniciae po*tes*tatis, imp. VII, pater patriae, | constituit, destinavit, facien*dum* curavit. (*C. I. L.* VI, 939.)

This inscription has been preserved in the *Codex Vossianus*, and is obviously incorrectly copied. Mommsen[1] suggests the following as very like the original.

Imp. Caes. Vespasianus Aug., pont. max., | trib. potest. II, imp. VII, p. p., | cos. III, des. IIII, faciendum curavit.

96. (*on front*) Iovi.

(*on back*) Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug. | per collegium pontificum fecit. (*C. I. L.* VI, 369.)

This inscription may have been on an altar erected to Jupiter.

97. *Im*p. Caesa*r Vesp*asia*nus Aug.*, *p*on*t. max.*, *trib. potest.* ---, | imp. X---, *p. p. cen*so*r*, *cos.* ---, desi*g.* ---, *r*est*ituit.*

Rome. (*Bull. Com.* 1881, p. 9.)

Date, 73–79.

There is a number of fragments of inscriptions from the Flavian amphitheatre,[2] some of which, judging from the form of the letters, are probably as early as the reign of Titus; but they are all very fragmentary and by no means certain in date. For a discussion of these fragments, see Lanciani, *Bull. Com.* 1880, p. 211 ff.; Hülsen, *Bull. Com.* 1894, p. 312 ff.

In like manner, there are other inscriptions[3] that, simply from

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[1] *C. I. L.* VI, 939.

[2] Suet. *Tit.* 7; Dio, LXVI, 25; Mart. *Spec.* 2.

[3] *E. g.*, *C. I. L.* VI, 470,—an inscription on an atrium of liberty.

the form of the letters, might be assigned to this period, but the evidence for them is not strong enough to warrant their insertion in this collection.

Mention is made of the *thermae Titi*[1] in an inscription dating from about the end of Hadrian's reign.[2]

In a copy of a military diploma issued by Domitian on September 19, 82, the location of the original tablet is given as follows:

98. Descriptum et recognitum ex tabula aenea | quae fixa est Romae in Capitolio in tribuna|li Caesarum Vespasiani, T., Domitiani.

Debeletz in Moesia Inferior. (*C. I. L.* III, p. 1960, ll. 30-32.)

This is the only mention of any such tribunal. In two diplomas of the year 86,[3] appear the words; *in Capitolio post tropaea Germanici in tribunali quae sunt ad aedem fidei p. R.*; and in *C. I. L.* VI, 912, l. 12, the words *in tribunali marmoreo* are to be referred to the same tribunal. Sometimes there are found tribunals, just as altars, erected to the dead[4] or to divinities[5]; but this *tribunal Vespasiani, T., Domitiani*, since it was dedicated at least as early as the beginning of Domitian's reign, is certainly unique and unparalled.[6]

ITALY AND THE PROVINCES.

That the building activity of Vespasian and Titus was not confined entirely to Rome is shown by the following inscriptions.

99. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus | Aug., pontifex maximus, trib. | potestatis,[7] censor, aedem Victoriae | vetustate dilapsam sua impensa | restituit.

Date, 73–79. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 3485.)

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[1] Suet. *Tit.* 7; Dio, LXVI, 25; Mart. *Spec.* 2; *Epigram.* III, 20, 15; 36, 6.

[2] *C. I. L.* VI, 9797.

[3] *C. I. L.* III, pp. 856–857.

[4] *Cf.* Tac. *Ann.* II, 83; *C. I. L.* IX, 1729.

[5] *Cf.* Orelli, 2062.

[6] *Cf.* Mommsen, *C. I. L.* III, p. 1961.

[7] The inscription does not give an exact enumeration of titles; hence *tribuniciae potestatis* has not here its usual meaning of *tribuniciae potestatis I.*

The inscription was found at Varia[1] in Latium among the ruins of an ancient temple. This temple of Victory is usually identified with the *fanum Vacunae* of Horace, *Ep.* I, 10, 49: *Haec tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunae.* The comment of the scholiast Porphyrio on this passage is: *Vacuna in Sabinis dea, quae sub incerta specie est formata: hanc quidam Bellonam, alii Minervam, alii Dianam* ------ Here the sentence breaks off. Ps-Acron fills it out: *quidam Minervam, alii Dianam putaverunt, nonnulli etiam Venerem esse dixerunt, sed Varro in primo rerum divinarum Victoriam ait, quod ea maxime hi gaudent qui sapientiae vacent.*[2] The place where the inscription was found and the description of the condition of the temple as given both in the inscription and by Horace substantiate the identification of the two.

Dessau[3] has given the objections to this identification: (1) We are not certain that *Vacuna* was *Victoria* among the Romans. (2) Why should Vespasian change the name of the temple?

However, as we have seen, there is some reason to believe that *Vacuna* was *Victoria*; and Vespasian might naturally take the opportunity afforded by his restoration of the temple to give it the more distinctively Roman name, even if the original name had not already been altered since the time of Horace.

100. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug., pontif. max., | trib. pot. VII, imp. XVII, p. p., cos. VII, design. VIII, | templum Matris Deum, terrae motu conlapsum, restituit.

Herculaneum in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1406.)

Date, March–June, 76.

The worship of Rhea — Mater Deum — was widespread among the Romans by the time of the empire.[4] The earthquake that destroyed her temple at Herculaneum was undoubtedly that in

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[1] *Cf.* Hor. *Ep.* I, 14, 3.

[2] For Vacuna see Preller, *Röm. Myth.* I, p. 408 ff.

[3] *C. I. L.*, *l. c.*

[4] See Roscher, *Lexikon der griech. und röm. Myth.* II, col. 2910 ff., and the inscriptions cited in the index of gods and goddesses in the various volumes of the *Corpus.*

which Pompeii and Herculaneum were partially destroyed, placed by Tacitus[1] in the year 62, but dated by Seneca[2] February 5, 63.

101. [Αὐτοκράτωρ] Τίτος Καῖσα[ρ | θεοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ υἱὸς Ο]ὐεσπασιανὸς Σεβαστός, | [ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος, δημαρχ]ικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ ι', |[αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ ιε',[3] πατὴρ πατρίδ]ος, ὕπατος τὸ η', τειμητὴς, | [ἐν Νέᾳ πόλει δημαρχήσας, ἀγων]οθετήσας τὸ γ', γυμνασιαρχήσας[4] | ------ [ὑπὸ σεισμῶν σ]υμπέσοντα ἀποκατέστησεν. |

*Imp. Titus Caesar divi Vespasia*ni f. Vespasianus Aug., | *pont. max., trib. pot. X, imp. XV,*[3] cos. VIII, censor, p. p., | ------- ------ *terrae mo*tibus conlapsa restituit.

Naples in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1481.)

Date, July, 80–June, 81.

The earthquake referred to is that of 79, at the time of the eruption of Vesuvius, when Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed. All Campania suffered from this earthquake.[5]

102. Vesp. Caes. Aug., pont. max, p. p., | hoc opus faciundum curavit.

Forum Livii in Aemilia. (*C. I. L.* XI, 598.)

103. Divus Vespasianus | et divus Titus | f. c.

Seleucia in Syria. (*C. I. L.* III, 6702.)

104. Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Φλαο[ΰϊ]ος Οὐεσπασι[ανὸς] | Σεβαστ[ό]ς, ---------- τὸ βαλανεῖον κατεσκεύασεν | [ἐκ] θεμελ[ί]ων σὺν τοῖς ἐν αὐτῷ προσκοσμήμασιν καὶ ταῖς | ------ αι]ς [δ]ιὰ [Σέ]ξ[τ]ου Μαρκίου Πρείσκου[6] πρεσβευτοῦ | [αὐτ]οῦ ἀν[τ]ισ[τρ]α[τήγ]ου [ἐκ τ]ῶν συν[ενεχ-]θέντων χρημάτων [ἐ]κ | [κοιν]οῦ ἔθνους [Λυκίων κ]αὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Παταρέων πόλε[ω]ς | συντελειώσα[ν]τος καὶ ἀφιερώσαντ[ο]ς τὰ ἔρ[γ]α.

Patara in Lycia. (LeBas, *Voyage Arch.* 1265.)

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[1] *Ann.* XV, 22.

[2] *Nat. Qu.* VI, 1, 2.

[3] *Cf.* no. 146; but the imperatorship may have been XVI or XVII; *cf.* nos. 10 and 111.

[4] Titles that Titus bore at Naples; not repeated in the Latin portion of the inscription. *Cf. C. I. L.* X, 1481, note.

[5] *Cf.* Pliny, *Ep.* VI, 16; 20; Suet. *Tit.* 8; Dio, LXVI, 21–23; Aur. Vict. *Epit.* 10. Statius, *Silv.* IV, 8, 4-5, thus addresses Naples: *procerum tibi nobile vulgus crescit et insani solatur damna Vesevi.*

[6] *Cf.* nos. 37, 261–263.

105. -----*Merc*urio August*o*. | *Pro salute Imper*atoris Titi Caesari*s* | *Aug*.------ templum a fundamento | ------ *mace*riem in circumitu et aedificis.

Borussia Rhenana. (Brambach, *C. I. Rhen. add.* 2040.)

The following inscriptiou is derived from four fragments found at Carnuntum in Pannonia Superior.

106. Imp. Ve*spasiano* | Caes. Aug., *p. m.*, *imp. X*, *p. p.*, *co*s. IV, | desig. V, | T. Imp. Caes. A*ug*. f., imp. IV, cos. II, | desig. III, | Domitiano Caes. Aug. f., c*os. II*, | C. Calpet*ano* Rantio Quir*inale* | Valer*io Fest*o,[1] leg. Aug. pr. *pr.*, | Q. E*gnat*io C*ato*,[2] *leg. leg. XV Apol.*, | leg. X*V Apol.*

Date, March–December, 73. (*C. I. L.* III, 11194–11196.)

This inscription was probably set up to commemorate the building of the stationary camp at Carnuntum. Judging from the location of the fragments when found, it was inscribed at the sides of the *porta decumana*. We know that the Pannonian camp was still at Poetovio in 69,[3] but that it was at Carnuntum when Pliny wrote his "Natural History,[4]" so it must have been moved during Vespasian's reign. The fifteenth Apollinaris was sent back to Pannonia from the East by Titus in 71, after the Jewish war.[5]

The following Greek inscriptions are from buildings dedicated to the emperor Titus.

107. [Αὐτοκράτορι] Τίτῳ Καίσαρι Σεβαστῷ Οὐεσπασιανῷ, ὑπάτῳ τὸ ἕξ, Αὐτοκράτορος θεοῦ Οὐεσπασια|νοῦ υἱῷ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ Νεικόστρατος Λυκίου τοῦ Νεικοστράτου νεώτερος [τὸ ἀμφι]|θέατρον λευκόλιθον ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἀνέθηκεν, τὰ προσλείψαντα τοῦ ἔργου τελειώσαντος Νεικοστρά|του τοῦ κληρονόμου αὐτοῦ· καθιερώσαντος Μάρκου Οὐλπίου Τραϊανοῦ τοῦ ἀνθυπάτου.

Laodicea in Phrygia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 3935.)

Date, June 23[6] – December 31, 79.

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[1] See no. 27 and notes.

[2] Legate of the army in Africa in 76; *Cf.* nos. 139 and 140, also the fragment in *C. I. L.* VIII, 1851.

[3] Tac, *H.* III, 1.

[4] Pliny, *N. H.* IV, § 80.

[5] Jos. *B. I.* VII, 5, 3.

[6] Death of Vespasian; *cf.* Suet. *Vesp.* 24. The date is given by some as June 24, following Dio, LXVI, 17; *e. g.*, Dessau *Prosopographia*, II, p. 78.

108. Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος | ἐτείμησαν Τάτιαν | Νεικοστράτου τοῦ | Περικλέους, νέαν | ἡρωΐδα, διά τε τ[ὰς τ]οῦ πατρὸς αὐτῆς | ἀρχάς τε καὶ λει[τ]ουργίας καὶ ἐργ[επι]στασίας καὶ διὰ [τὸ] ν πρόθειον αὐτῆς [Νει-] | κόστρατον, ὃς [μ]ε[τὰ τ] ῶν ἄλλων ὧν πα[ρέσ]χεν, ἱεράτευσέν [τε] | τῆς πόλεως καὶ [ἀνε] θηκεν τό τε στά[διον καὶ τὸ] | ἀμφιθέατρον [λευκόλι] θον καὶ τὰς----------

Laodicea in Phrygia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 3936.)

Nicostratus erected both an amphitheatre and a stadium, the former, at least, dedicated to Titus. The first inscription is especially important, since it records the fact that M. Ulpius Traianus, father of the emperor Trajan, was proconsul of Asia in 79.[1]

109. [Αὐτο]κράτορι Τίτῳ θεοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ υἱῷ Καίσαρι [Οὐεσ-] | πασιανῷ Σεβαστῷ, ἀρχιερεῖ μεγίστῳ, δημαρχικῆς [ἐξου]σίας τὸ ι΄, αὐτο-κράτορι τὸ ιε΄, ὑπάτῳ τὸ η΄, πατρὶ πατρίδος, | τειμητῇ, ἐπὶ Τίτου Αὐρηλίου [Ἀο]υίτου, πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρα[τή γο]υ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, καὶ Γαΐου Βιήνου Λόνγου, ἐπιτρόπου [τοῦ] Σεβαστοῦ, Ἀπερλειτῶν καὶ τῶν συνπο-λειτευομένων ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος τὸ βαλανεῖον καὶ τὸ πρόστοον κατε-| σκεύασεν ἐκ θεμελίων.

Aperlae in Lycia. (Lebas, *Voyage Arch.* 1292.)

Date, July, 80–June, 81.[2]

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[1] M. Ulpius Traianus was legate of the tenth Fretensis under Vespasian in the first years of the Jewish war. The legion was placed under Larcius Lepidus in 70 (Jos. *B. I.* VI, 4, 3), and as Trajan is not mentioned during the latter part of the war, he probably accompanied Vespasian to Alexandria and thence to Rome. He was suffect consul in some year unknown (Henzen, *Eph. Ep.* I, p. 188, note 2, suggests the year 68; Waddington, *Fastes des Provinces Asiatiques*, no. 100, the year 70 or 71), and governor of Syria in 76. *Cf.* nos. 257–259; *C. I. L.* VIII, 8316; Jos. *B. I.* III, 7, 31; 9, 8; 10, 3; IV, 8, 1; Pliny, *Paneg.* 9, 14, 16, 58, 89; Aur. Vict. *Epit.* 13; Eutrop. VIII, 2; Eckhel, III, p. 282; VI, pp. 433–435.

[2] Probably 80, since imperator XV is found with tribunician power IX,—nos. 112, 131, 132.

AQUEDUCTS.

The water supply of Rome was another problem of importance with which both Vespasian and Titus dealt, as is witnessed by the inscriptions recording the restoration and repair of aqueducts by them.

110. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus August., pontif. max., trib. pot. II, imp. VI, cos. III, desig. IIII, p. p., | aquas Curtiam et Caeruleam, perductas a divo Claudio et postea intermissas dilapsasque | per annos novem, sua impensa urbi restituit.

Date, March–June, 71. (*C. I. L.* VI, 1257.)

111. Imp. T. Caesar divi f. Vespasianus Augustus, pontifex maximus, tribunic. | potestate X, imperator XVII, pater patriae, censor, cos. VIII, | aquas Curtiam et Caeruleam perductas a divo Claudio et postea | a divo Vespasiano, patre suo, urbi restitutas, cum a capite aquarum a solo vetustate dilapsae essent, nova forma reducendas sua impensa curavit.

Date, July, 80–June, 81.[1] (*C. I. L.* VI, 1258.)

These inscriptions were found at the Praenestine Gate—now the Porta Maggiore—where the Claudian aqueduct entered the city.

The Claudian aqueduct, bringing in the water from the Curtian and Caerulean springs, was begun by Caligula in 38 and completed by Claudius in 52.[2] Nero extended it, after 59, to the Palatine by means of a branch, when he turned the temple of Claudius into a reservoir.[3] The aqueduct was forty-six miles long and carried an immense volume of water. Frontinus praises it very highly, calling it *opus magnificentissime consummatum*,[4] but there seems to be some ground for the opinion of Middleton[5] that it was not at first well built, since it required repairing by Vespasian less than twenty years after its completion, and again by Titus ten years later. However, the expression in the second inscription, *cum a*

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[1] Probably 81, since tribunician power X occurs even with imperator XV; *cf.* no. 146.

[2] Front. *De Aq.* 13; Suet. *Calig.* 21; *Claud.* 20; *C. I. L.* VI, 1256.

[3] Front. *De Aq.* 76.

[4] *De Aq.* 13.

[5] *Remains of Ancient Rome*, II, p. 345.

capite aquarum a solo vetustate dilapsae essent, is certainly a conventional exaggeration, and the need of repairs at the beginning of Vespasian's reign would be sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the aqueduct had not been in use for nine years. Why it should have been thus abandoned three or four years after its extension by Nero is not known. At any rate the reconstruction by Titus put the aqueduct into such good condition as to win the praise of Frontinus twenty years later.[1]

112. Imp. Titus Caesar divi f. Vespasianus Aug., pontif. max., | tribuniciae potestat. IX, imp. XV, cens., cos. VII, desig. IIX, p. p., | rivom aquae Marciae vetustate dilapsum refecit, | et aquam quae in usu esse desierat reduxit.

Date, July–December, 79. (*C. I. L.* VI, 1246.)

The inscription was on the arch of the Marcian aqueduct over the *via Tiburtina*, which, after the building of the walls of Aurelian, became part of the *porta Tiburtina*—now porta S. Lorenzo. Above it, on the arch, are inscriptions of restorations by Augustus and by Caracalla.[2]

This aqueduct was built by order of the senate in 144 B. C., under the direction of the praetor, Q. Marcius Rex, from whom it received its name. It brought water from springs about thirty-eight miles east of Rome.[3] It was repaired by Agrippa in 33 B. C.[4] and by Augustus in 5 B. C. Later restorations were made by Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Diocletian, and others. The aqueduct is still in use under the name *Aqua Pia* or *Aqua Pia Marcia*, from Pope Pius IX, who repaired it in 1870.[5]

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[1] For the Claudian aqueduct, see Frontinus, *De Aq.* 13 ff.; Lanciani, *Ruins and Excavations*, pp. 53–58; Middleton, *Remains of Ancient Rome*, II, pp. 344–346; Parker, *Archaeology of Rome*, pt. VIII, pp. 54–70, *etc.*

[2] *C. I. L.* VI, 1244, 1245.

[3] Front. *De Aq.* 7; Pliny, *N. H.* XXXI, § 41.

[4] Dio, XLIX, 42; Pliny, *l. c.*

[5] For the Marcian aqueduct, see Lanciani, *Ruins and Excavations*, pp. 49–51, 58; Middleton, *Remains of Ancient Rome*, II, pp. 337–339; Parker, *Archaeology of Rome*, pt. VIII, pp. 32-39, *etc.*

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Neither the roads of Italy nor those of the provinces were neglected during the principate of the Flavians. A considerable number of inscriptions, principally on milestones, has been discovered, commemorating repairs, extensions, and the building of new roads.

ROME.

As has been already remarked, the city of Rome at the time of the accession of Vespasian was *deformis veteris incendiis ac ruinis*, as the result of the fires of Nero and Vitellius, and the general tumult and riot of a period of civil war. Naturally, the streets would be in particularly bad condition and would require the immediate attention that they received from Vespasian.

113. Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano Aug., | pont. max., tr. pot. III, | imp. IIX, p. p., cos. III, des. IIII, | s. c., | quod vias urbis | neglegentia | superior. tempor. | corruptas in|pensa sua restituit. (*C. I. L.* VI, 931.)

Date, July–December, 71.

ITALY.

Via Appia.

114. I. | Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus Aug., | pontif. maxim., | trib. potestat. VII, | imp. XVII, p. p., censor, | cos. VII, design. VIII. (*C. I. L.* X, 6812.)

Date, March–June, 76.

The cippus is now on the steps of the Capitoline, inscribed: *S. P. Q. R. columnam milliariam primi ab urbe lapidis indicem ab Impp. Vespasiano et Nerva restitutam de ruinis suburbanis viae Appiae in Capitolium transtulit anno MDLXXXIV.*

115. VII. | Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus Aug., | pontif. max., | trib. potest. VII, | imp. XVII, p. p., censor, | cos. VII, design. VIII. (*C. I. L.* X, 6817.)

Date, March–June, 76.

The cippus on which is this inscription is likewise now on the steps of the Capitoline and is inscribed; *S. P. Q. R. columnam sep-*

timi ab urbe lapidis in Appia via indicem a March. Leonardo Benedicto Iustiniano dono datam areae Capitolinae ornatui addixit anno ab urbe condita MMDCI.

Each of the milestones also contains an inscription of a restoration by Nerva in 97.

The celebrated Appian way, leading from Rome to Brundisium, was begun by Appius Claudius Caecus, the censor, in 312 B. C., and completed as far as Capua before the end of his censorship.[1] The date of its extension to Beneventum and Brundisium is unknown. The inscriptions above are records of repairs made by Vespasian to the road near the city of Rome.

Via Aurelia.

116. Imp. Titus | Caesar | Vespasianus Aug., | pontifex | maximus, tribunic. | potestate VIIII, | imp. XIIII, p. p., cos. VII, | designatus VIII, | censor, fecit.

Lorium in Etruria. (*C. I. L.* VI, 942=XI, 3734.)

Date, July–December, 79.

This inscription is on a large tablet of Albanian stone which was found about thirteen miles from Rome on the Aurelian way, where ancient Lorium was situated. It may refer to some repairs to the *via Aurelia*, but this is not certain. The *via Aurelia* led from Rome to Pisa and thence to the Maritime Alps. The date of its construction is unknown, but it was a well-known road in the time of Cicero.[2]

Via Cassia.

117. Ti. Cl*au*dius | Caesar Aug. | fecit.

Imp. Caesar Aug. | Ve*s*pasianus, | pontifex max., | tribunic. potestat. *IX*,[3] | imp. XVIII, p. p., cos. | VIII, censor, restituit.

Viterbium in Etruria. (*C. I. L.* XI, 2999.)

Date, 77.

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[1] Livy, IX, 29, 6; Diod. XX, 36; Front. *De Aq.* 5, *C. I. L.* I, p. 287, no. XXVIII=XI, 1827, *etc.*

[2] *Cf.* Cic. *Phil.* XII, 9.

[3] *Cf.* no. 84; or tribunician power VIII—*cf.* no. 122.

This inscription was on a cippus near the bridge now called S. Nicolai, on the *via Cassia*. It may commemorate the building of this bridge by Claudius and its restoration by Vespasian. The *via Cassia* led from Rome to Arretium, Florence, and Lucca. It was a frequented highway at least as early as Cicero's time.[1]

Via Flaminia.

118. *Imp. T. Caesar* | *di*vi Vespas. *f.* | Vespasianus *Aug.*, | pontif. max., tr. | pot. XIIII,[2] imp. XV, | cos. VIII, p. p., cen. | CXLII. (*C. I. L.* IX, 5936.)

Date, January–June, 80. Septempeda in Picenum.

The *via Flaminia* was the great highway from Rome to Arimi-num. Septempeda was a small town on a branch of this road leading from Nuceria, in Umbria, to Ancona. The milestones of the branch were numbered from Rome.

The Flaminian road was found of great importance on occasion of the invasion of Italy by the forces of Vespasian under Antonius Primus.[3] Vespasian added to its convenience by constructing a tunnel through the rock at Intercisa.[4]

Via Flavia.

119. Imp. Caes*ar* | Vespasianu*s Aug.*, | pontif. ma*x.*, *trib.* | pot. X, imp. *XVIIII*, | censor, cos. *VIII*, *des.* | VII*II*, | viam Fla-via*m fecit.* (*C. I. L.* V, 7987.)

Date, July–December, 78. Pola in Histria.

120. Imp. Titus Caesar | Vespasianus Aug., | pont. max., tr. pot. IX, | imp. XIIII, p. p., cens., cos. VII, | viam F(laviam) f(ecit). | XII. (*C. I. L.* V, 7988.)

Date, July–December, 79. Unknown, now at Venice.

121. Imp. T. Caesa*r* | Vespasianus | Aug., | *p*ontif. max., trib. | pot. VIIII, | *i*mp. XIIII,--------- (*C. I. L.* V, 7986.)

Date, July–December, 79. Near Pola in Histria.

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[1] *Cf.* Cic. *Phil.* XII, 9.

[2] Stone-cutter's error for *VIIII*.

[3] Tac. *H.* III, 79, 82.

[4] Aur. Vict, *Caes.* 9, 8; *Epit.* 9, 10.

These inscriptions show that the *via Flavia*, which extended from Tergeste along the coast to Pola, was begun in the latter part of Vespasian's reign and completed by Titus. No. **120** was probably brought to Venice from the vicinity of Tergeste. Its presence at Venice could otherwise be explained only by the assumption that the road extended beyond Tergeste towards Altinum and Patavium, and this is extremely unlikely.

The milestones XXII and XXVIIII,[1] of which only the numbers remain, were probably likewise set up by Vespasian or Titus.

Via Latina.

122. LXXV.[2] | Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus Aug., | pont. max., | tribunic. potest. VIII, | imp. XVIII, p. p., | censor, cos. VIII. (*C. I. L.* X, 6896.)

Date, January–June, 77. Near Aquinum in Latium.

123. (*on one side*) C. Calvisius C. f. | Sabinus,[3] cos., | imp. | XCVI.

(*on other side*) XCV*I.* | Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus Aug., | pontif. max., | tribunic. potest. VIII, | imp. XVIII, p. p., | censor, cos. VIII. (*C. I. L.* X, 6901.)

Date, January–June, 77. Near ad Flexum in Latium.

124. *Imp. Caesar* | Vespasianus Aug., | *pon*tif. m*ax.*, | *tribu*nic. potestate VIII, | ------s----------[4] (*C. I. L.* X, 6894.)

Date, January–June, 77. Near Fregellae in Latium.

The *via Latina*, extending from Rome to Capua, was one of the oldest of the roads of Italy. We have no account of its construction. Ad Flexum, near which was found the milestone containing the second inscription above, was at the junction of a branch of the main road, running to Venafrum and Aesernia. The mile-

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[1] *C. I. L.* V, 7984, 7985.

[2] The inscription given in *C. I. L.* X, 6895, is said to have been on the same cippus as this one; if so, this should read LXXV*III.*

[3] Probably the consul of 39 B. C. *Cf.* Suet. *Aug.* 30.

[4] Perhaps a fragment of milestone LXX. Fregellae was sixty-nine miles from Rome. The fragment given in *C. I. L.* X, 6898, is probably likewise of Vespasian's reign.

stone was the first from Ad Flexum and the ninety-sixth from Rome.

SARDINIA.

125. Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus *Aug.*, | pont. max., tr*ib.* | *pot.*, cos. II, i*mp.* --, | desig. III, p. p., | ----tio Secundo | *pro* cos.
Date, January–June, 70. (*C. I. L.* X, 8005.)

The milestone was found near the church of S. Maria de Flumen Tepido a few miles from Sulci, on the road from Carales to Sulci. This road is not mentioned in the Itineraries, and nothing is known of the date of its construction.

126. *M.* p. LV *a* Turr*e*. | *I*mp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug., | po*nti*fex maximus, trib. | pot. V, imp. XIII, p. p., cos. V, | desig. VI, c*en*so*r*, *r*efecit | et *restituit*, | Sex. Sub*rio Dextro*, *proc. et* | praef. S*ardin*iae. (*C. I. L.* X. 8023.)
Date, March–June, 74. Macomer.

127. *M. p. L*VI a Turre. *Imp. Cae*sar Vespasianus Aug., | *pont*ifex maximus, trib. | *pot. V*, imp. XIII, p. p., cos. V, | *desi*g. VI, censor, refecit | et restituit, | *Sex.* Subrio Dextro, proc. et | praef. Sardiniae. (*C. I. L.* X, 8024.)
Date, March–June, 74. Macomer.

The milestones were on the road from Carales to Turris, which was probably one of the oldest in Sardinia. The existing milestones begin with the reign of Nero.[1] I should identify Sex. Subrius Dexter with the Subrius Dexter mentioned by Tacitus[2] as a tribune of a praetorian cohort in 69.

These inscriptions raise the question of the government of Sardinia and Corsica. Augustus in 27 B. C. assigned them as one province to the senate,[3] but in 6 B. C. the province was placed under procurators.[4] Nero again assigned it to the senate.[5] It is

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[1] *C. I. L.* X, 8014.
[2] *H.* I, 31.
[3] Dio, LIII, 12, 4.
[4] Dio, LV, 28, 1.
[5] Pausan. VII, 17, 3.

generally, and I think correctly, held that Vespasian again placed it under procurators.[1] The evidence for this consists in the inscriptions on these milestones and the epistle of Vespasian to the Vanacinians.[2] Haverfield,[3] with others, holds that the province remained under proconsuls until after Commodus, and that the name of the procurator in the inscriptions above is a later addition. It is true that we know of a proconsul of Sardinia under Commodus,[4] and procurators later,[5] but this is of little weight, since the province may have become again proconsular between Vespasian and Commodus, and procuratorial later. The only other point which might seem to favor the view of Haverfield is found in the following fragment.

128. M. p. C----- | Imp. Ca*esar divi* | *Vespasiani f.* | Ti*tus* | Vespa*sianus*---- | viam que------ | vetusta*te*---- | curante---- | proc. v. e.

Sbrangatu. (*Eph. Ep.* VIII, 785.)

The fragment is assigned by Tamponi[6] to Domitian, but Haverfield[7] shows that the partial restoration as here given is more probably correct. If the fragment is correctly reported, the *v. e.* may be a later addition, since the title is not found until much later than the time of Vespasian.[8] It is certainly not permissible, however, to argue from this slight basis that the name of the procurator in the two previous inscriptions is a later addition, that the reference to the procurators in the epistle to the Vanacinians is of no value, and that the province of Sardinia and Corsica remained under the control of the senate during Vespasian's reign. The

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[1] *Cf.* Marquardt, *Staatsver.* I, p. 249; Liebenam, *Verwaltungsgeschichte*, p. 355; Schiller, in *Müller's Handbuch*, IV, p. 660; *etc.*

[2] No. 85.

[3] *Classical Review*, III (1889), pp. 233, 234.

[4] *C. I. L.* VI, 1503.

[5] *C. I. L.* X, 7946, 7996, *etc.*

[6] *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1888, p. 547, no. 19.

[7] *Classical Review*, III (1889), p. 233.

[8] Hirschfeld, *Verwaltungsgeschichte*, p. 273.

province was ruled by a proconsul in 70,[1] but must have been placed under procurators soon afterwards.

GERMANIA SUPERIOR.

129. ----------Caesar------no | cos.------ | Cn. Corn----te | leg-------- | iter de----ntorate | inp--------- | a--------
Argentoratum. (Brambach, *C. I. Rhen.* 1955.)

The milestone was undoubtedly set up in 74, while Cn. Pinarius Cornelius Clemens was legate of Germany.[2]

BAETICA.

130. Imp. Caesar Vespas|ianus Aug., pontif. | max., trib. pot. X, imp. | XX, cos. IX, p. p., censor, | viam Aug. ab Iano | ad Oceanum refe|cit, pontes fecit, | veteres restituit.
Near La Carolina. (*C. I. L.* II, 4697.)
Date, January 1–June 23, 79.

The road called the *via Augusta*, extending from Janus—the arch at the Baetis river, where at that time the province of Baetica began[3]—through Corduba, Astigis, and Hispalis to Gades, was the imperial highway of Spain, and the main line for the Italian–Spanish land traffic, as well as for the internal trade of the Spanish provinces.

The main road, from the memorial of Pompey erected on the summit of the Pyrenees, was begun by Caesar[4] and completed by Augustus,[5] in whose honor it was named. It was afterwards 'completed' successively by Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero;[6] restored by Vespasian, then by Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Caracalla, Maximinus and Maximus, Aurelian, Constantine and Constantius, and Valentinian.[7] Neither the exact location of the

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[1] *Cf.* no. 125.
[2] *Cf.* nos. 24, 34, 79.
[3] *C. I. L.* II, 4721.
[4] Strabo, III, 4, 9.
[5] *Cf. C. I. L.* II, 4701–4711.
[6] *Cf. C. I. L.* II, 4712–4720, 4734, 6208.
[7] *Cf. C. I. L.* II, 4699, 4700, 4721–4725, 4729–4733.

arch of Janus, nor the exact course of the road is known. The stone of which the inscription is given above probably stood on a bridge.

GALLAECIA–ASTURIA.

131. *I*mp. *Ti*to Caesare | divi Vespasiani f. | Vespasiano Aug., | pont. max., trib. pot. | VIIII, imp. XV, p. p., cos. | VIII, Caes. divi Ves|pasian. f. *Domitiano*, | cos. VII, via nova, | G. Calpetano Rantio | Quirinale Valerio | Festo,[1] leg. Aug. propr., a Brac(ara) m. p. XIX. (*C. I. L.* II, 4803=*E. E.* VIII, 228.)
Date, January–June, 80. Lagedos.

132. Imp. Tito Caesare divi | Vesp. f. Vespasiano Aug., | pont. max., trib. pot. IX, | imp. XV, p. p., cos. VIII, | Caesare divi Vesp. f. | *Domitiano*, cos. VII, | C. Calpetano Rantio | Quirinale Valerio | Festo, leg. Aug. pro pr., | via nova a Brac(ara) | m. p. XXXIIII. (*C. I. L.* II, 4838=*Eph. Ep.*, VIII, 236.)
Date, January–June, 80. Portella do Homem.

133. *I*mp. Tito Cae*sare divi* | Vesp. fil. Vespasiano | Aug., pont. max., trib. | pot. VIII*I*, imp. *XVI*, p. p., | cos. VIII, | Caes. divi Vespasi*ani f.* | *Domitiano, cos. VII*, | via nova *a Brac. A*sturica*m*, | C. Calp. Ra*ntio Quirin*ale | *Valerio Festo, leg. Aug. pro pr.*----------[2] (*C. I. L.* II, 4854.)
Date, January–June, 80. Near Puente Navea.

134. Imp. Tito Caes*are divi* | *V*esp. fil. Vespasiano | Aug., pont. max., trib. | pot. VIII*I*, imp. XVI, p. p., | cos. VIII, | Caes. divi Vesp*asiani* f. | *Domitiano*, cos. *VII*, | via nova *a Brac.* Asturica*m*, | C. Calp. *Rantio Quiri*nale | *Valerio Festo, leg. Aug. pro pr.*----------[2] (*C. I. L.* II, 6224.)
Date, January–June, 80. Puente Navea.

135. Imp. Caes. Vesp. Aug., | pont. max., trib. pot. | IX,

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[1] See no. 27.

[2] I have emended a little from the reported reading by comparison with nos. 131 and 132. Nos. 133 and 134, reported by different men, may be identical.

imp. XIIX, p. p., cos. VIII, | opus amp. v. d. d.[1] | a Bracara Aug. | m. p. XXVII. (*C. I. L.* II, 4814.)

Date, July, 77–June, 78. S. João.

136. ---------- *cos.* VII, | C. Calpetano Rantio | Quirinale Valerio Festo, | leg. Aug. pro pr., via | nova m. p. XVIII.

Near Chorense. (*C. I. L.* II, 4802.)

137. ---------- C. Calpetano *Rantio* | Quirinale V*alerio* | Festo, leg. Aug. *pro pr.*, | a Bracara | m. p. XIII.

Near Santiago de Vilella. (*Eph. Ep.* VIII, p. 468, no. 224.)[2]

There are two other fragments of milestones of this road of the same period.[3]

This road was constructed during the reign of Titus under the direction of Valerius Festus, the governor of Spain. It ran from Bracara to Asturica and was the third road between these cities.

TARRACONENSIS.

138. Imp. Caes. Vesp. Aug., pont. | max., trib. pot. X, imp. XX, p. p., cos. IX, | Imp. T. Vesp. Caes. Aug. f., pont., trib. | pot. VIII, imp. XIIII, cos. VI*I*,[4] | ---------- | ----------,[5] | C. Calpetano Rantio Quirinali | Val. Festo,[6]

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[1] This line is certainly interpolated. The whole inscription may be badly reported, and very probably was similar to nos. 131–134. If not, this is the only milestone of this road dating from the reign of Vespasian that has been discovered.

[2] Perhaps = *C. I. L.* II, 4798 or 4799.

[3] *C. I. L.* II, 4799, 4847.

[4] The consulship of Titus must have been VII, not VI, to agree with the consulship of Vespasian. The suggestion of Hübner (*C. I. L.* II, 2477), that the VI is to be accounted for on the assumption that the inscription was set up very early in the year, so that, while the fact that Vespasian was to be one of the consuls for the year 79 was known to the Spanish cities, the name of his colleague was not yet known, is very improbable, to say the least. Both Vespasian and Titus were probably designated consuls for the year 79 in March of the preceding year.

[5] Domitian's name and titles have been removed, Probably in this operation the last stroke in the number of the consulship of Titus was obliterated.

[6] See no. 27.

leg. Aug. pr. pr., | D. Cornelio Maeciano,[1] leg. Aug., | L. Arruntio Maximo,[2] proc. Aug., | leg(ione) VII Gem. Fel., | civitates X, Aquiflavienses, Aobrigens.,[3] | Bibali, Coelerni, Equaesi, | Interamici, Limici, Aebisoc.,[4] | Quarquerni, Tamagani.

Date, January 1–June 23, 79. (*C. I. L.* II, 2477.)

This inscription was found at Aquae Flaviae—a town that probably received its name and the *ius Latii* from Vespasian—near the bridge over the Tamega river. Its location points to the conclusion that it commemorates a bridge built by these ten cities together, like the bridge built by the eleven Lusitanian cities during Trajan's reign.[5] We have, however, another inscription of a bridge built by the people of Aquae Flaviae during the reign of Trajan.[6] On this account, Hübner[7] thinks that the inscription refers to some other work done in common by the ten cities. Wilmanns[8] would refer the inscription to the building of some bridge, since it is doubtful whether any other work is known to which different towns contributed. While too much force should not be given to the argument of Wilmanns, I would suggest that a bridge was built over the Tamega by these cities together, and

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[1] Legate of the seventh legion, named below, Some have supposed that lines ten and eleven were interchanged by the stone-cutter, but the supposition is neither necessary nor probable.

[2] Procurator of Gallaecia and Asturia. This is perhaps the earliest occurrence of this office. *Cf.* Henzen, 5212.

[3] Probably the inhabitants of the *Abobrica* mentioned in Pliny, *N. H.* IV, § 112. The correct form may be *Avobriga*, which occurs in *C. I. L.* II, 4247.

[4] Figueiredo, a Portugese scholar, conjectures that this name was written NEBISOC—with the N and E linked,—a name derived from the river Nebis. It is a strong point in favor of this conjecture that as the list stands this name is the only one not in alphabetical order, and that the change suggested would place it in the correct position alphabetically. *Cf.* Hübner, *C. I. L.* II, 5616. For the other peoples, see the geographical index to *C. I. L.* II, and Guera, *Rivista Arch.* II (1888), p. 81 ff.

[5] *C. I. L.* II, 759.

[6] *C. I. L.* II, 2478.

[7] *C. I. L.* II, 2477, note.

[8] *Ex I. L.* 803, note 6.

that later this was replaced by a more substantial structure, built by the citizens of Aquae Flaviae alone, without the assistance of the neighboring cities that had contributed to the building of the first bridge. The wording of the other inscription supports this conjecture,—*Aquiflavienses pontem lapideum de suo.*

If this inscription is dedicatory,[1] the names of Vespasian and his sons are in the dative, the names of the other officials in the ablative. If it is not dedicatory, the names of Vespasian and his sons are also in the ablative. The name of the legion might be considered as nominative, thus assuming that the work was done by the seventh legion together with the ten towns, but this is not likely.

PROVINCES IN AFRICA.

139. ---------- *I*mp. T. C*aesar*e Ves|pasia*no* Aug. f., | imp. X, p*on*t., tr*ib*. | *p*ot. *V*, c*os*. *V*,[2] | Caesar*e A*u*g*. *f*. Domi|tiano, c*os*. IIII, | *l*eg(io) *III* Aug., | *Q*. Eg*nati*o Cato,[3] | *leg*. *Aug*. *pr*o pr. | XX----. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 10119.)

Date, Jan.–June, 76. Near Duvivier in Numidia Procons.

This inscription was on a milestone of the road leading from Theveste to Hippo Regius.

140. Imp. Caesar. Ves*pasiano Aug*., pont. max., | trib. pot. VII, *imp. XVII*, *cos*. VII, qui | prim*us* ----------tionem | flum-----v---- aperuit, | Imp. T. *Caesare Vespasiano* Aug. f., | imp. XI, pontif., tr. pot. V, cos. V, | Caesar. Aug. f. Domitian*o*, *cos*. IIII, pontif., | Q. Egnatio Cato,[3] leg. Aug. pr. pr., | leg(io) III Aug. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 10116.)

Date, January–June, 76. Hr. Smala in Africa Procons.

The inscription refers to the erection of a bridge on the road

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[1] As is the case with the inscriptions of both the bridges of Trajan's time, referred to above, p. 66, notes 5 and 6.

[2] Wilmanns (*C. I. L.* VIII, 10119) gives the consulship of Titus as *IIII*, thus throwing the date of the inscription in the latter half of 75, but this is unlikely. Domitian's fourth consulship was probably in 76; *cf.* nos. 29, 140.

[3] *Cf.* no. 106.

from Carthage to Hippo Regius. This bridge was rebuilt by Trajan in 112.[1]

141. *Ex auctoritate* | *Imp. T. Caesaris* | *divi Vesp*asia*ni f.* | Vespasian*i* Aug., pon*t.* | max., trib. *p*ot. VIII*I*, | imp. XV, co*s. VI*II, cen*s.*, | Cn. Pinar*io Aemilio* | Cicatr*icula*,[2] *leg. Aug. pr. pr.* | IX. (*Rev. Arch.* XXXII (1898), p. 461, no. 41.)

Date, January–June, 80. Henschir Zaieta.

ASIA MINOR.

Vespasian and Titus gave special attention to the building and repairing of the roads of Asia. There is a number of inscriptions from Asia Minor, Bithynia, and other Asiatic provinces, referring to such work during their reigns.

142. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus | Aug., pontif. max., trib. | pot. VI, imp. XIII, cos. VI, | desig. VII, censor, vias | faciendas curavit.

Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Οὐ | εσπασιανὸς Σεβασ | τός, ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος, | δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ ἕξ, | αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ ιγ΄, πατὴρ | πατρίδος, ὕπατος τὸ ἕξ, | ἀποδεδειγμένος τὸ ζ΄, | τειμητής, τὰς ὁδοὺς | ἐποίησεν.

Thyatira. (*C. I. L.* III, 470.)

Date, March–June, 75.

143. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug., | pontif. max., trib. potes. VI, | imp. XIII, p. p., cos. VI, des. VII, | censor, vias reficien|das curavit.

Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Οὐε | σπασιανὸς Σεβαστός, αρ | χιερεὺς μέγιστος, δημ | ἀρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ ἕξ, | αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ ιγ΄ ὕπατ | ος τὸ ἕξ, ἀποδεδειγμέ | νος τὸ ζ΄, τειμητής, τὰ | ς ὁδοὺς ἐπεσκεύασεν.

Near Smyrna. (*C. I. L.* III, 7203.)

Date, March–June, 75.

144. ---------- | *censor, vias reficien*|*das curavit.*

[Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσα]ρ | [Οὐεσπασιανὸς Σεβαστό]ς, | [ἀρχιερεὺς μέγισ-

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[1] *C. I. L.* VIII, 10117.

[2] Legate of Numidia; *cf.* no. 37.

το]ς, | [δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ] ἕξ, | [αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ ιγ',] ὑπά| [τος τὸ ἕξ, ἀποδεδειγ] | μένος το ζ', τειμητής, | τὰς ὁδοὺς ἐπεσκεύασεν.

Near Smyrna. (*C. I. L.* III, 7204.)

Date, March–June, 75.

BITHYNIA.

145. Imp. Caesar Vespasia|nus Aug., pontif. max., trib. pot. | VIIII, imp. XIIX, p. p., cos. IIX, desig. VIIII, | Imp. T. Caesar Aug. f., cos. VI, desig. V*II*, | Domitianus Caesar Aug. f., | cos. V, desig. VI, vias | a novo munierunt | per L. Antonium Nasonem,[1] | proc. eorum. (*C. I. L.* III, 6993.)

Date, March–June, 78. Prusa.

GALATIA.

146. *I*mp. *T.* Ca*esar* divi Ves|pasiani f. Aug., pont. max., | trib. potest. X, imp. XV, cos. | VI*II*, censor, p. p., *et* | Caes. *divi f. Domitianus*, cos. VII, *p*rinc. iuventutis, | *per* | A. Caesennium Gal*l*um,[2] | leg. pro pr., vias provinci|aru*m* G*ala*tiae, Cappado|ciae, Ponti, Pisidiae, Pa|phlagoniae, Lycaoniae, | Armeniae Minoris | straverunt. | LXXI. (*C. I. L.* III, 318.)

Date, July, 80–June, 81.[3] Mülk.

This inscription was on a milestone of the road from Ancyra to Dorylaeum. There are two other milestones of this road,[4] of the date 82, which show that A. Caesennius Gallus still held his office at that time.

ARMENIA MINOR.

147. Imp. Vespasiano | Caesare ---------- | imp. XIII, cos. ----oi VII, | Imp. Tito Caesare, cos. V, | Cn. Pompeius,[5] cos. II | pro pr.--------- III | ----------T.

Arauraca. (*C. I. L.* III, 306.)

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[1] Mentioned in Tac. *H.* I, 20, as a tribune of praetorians, dismissed by Galba. *Cf.* also Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* II, p. 404.

[2] *Cf.* no. 270.

[3] Probably 80, since imperator XV is found with tribunician power IX; *cf.* no. 112.

[4] *C. I. L.* III, 312; *Rev. Arch.* XXXV (1899), p. 505, no. 185.

[5] Cn. Pompeius Collega, as shown by no. 267 and by coins of Ancyra. In 70, while in command of a legion, he suppressed a tumult at Antioch; *cf.* Jos. *B. I.* VII, 3, 4.

The inscription is from a milestone, and is very badly reported. Mommsen[1] suggests that the third and fourth lines may have read: imp. XIII, cos. VI, des. VII, | Imp. Tito Caesare, cos. IV, des. V. The inscription would then date in 75, after March 1st.

CYPRUS.

148. Imp. | T. Caesar divi f. Ves*pasianus* | *Aug.*, *p*ont. max., tr. pot. *VIIII*, | *cos.* VI*I*, des. V*III*, *imp. XIIII*, | *via*s novas fecit | per L. Plotium[2] P-------- | XVIII.

Hagios Theodorus. (*C. I. L.* III, 6732.)

Date, July–December, 79.

This inscription was on a milestone eighteen miles from Salamis. The restoration, which is approximately that of Mommsen,[3] is very probably correct.

MOESIA.

149. Imp. Caesar*e* | Vespasian*o* | Aug., *po*nt. *max.*, | tri*b.* *pot.*----, *cos.*----, *p.* p., *cen*|sor.,---------- | ---v---------- | Iul---------- | c---------- | leg. VII *Cl. p. f.*

Moesia Inferior. (*Rev. Arch.* XXVII (1895), p. 382.

The inscription probably records the construction of some road or bridge.

DALMATIA.

150. ---------- | ----ae---- | --p. Vespa--- | ----sap----

Bribir in Dalmatia. (*C. I. L.* III, 10179.)

This fragment, judging from the location and appearance, is probably from a milestone of Vespasian's time of the road from Salonae to Iader.

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[1] *C. I. L.*, *l. c.*, note.

[2] This L. Plotius, probably proconsul of Cyprus, is otherwise unknown.

[3] *C. I. L.*, *l c.*

COLLEGIA.

FRATRES ARVALES.

The *Fratres Arvales*, a *collegium* of extreme antiquity, probably revived by Augustus, have played an important part in extending our knowledge of the history of the first three centuries of the empire, because of the large number of stone tablets, containing inscriptions of their meetings, known as the *acta Arvalium*, that have been discovered at Rome. These inscriptions range in date from 14 to 241. They not only furnish us a clear idea of the officers and ceremonies of the college, but are also of the greatest value in supplying the means of fixing many important dates that could not otherwise be accurately known.[1]

The *acta* that have been found for Vespasian's reign are very fragmentary, with the exception of those for the year 78. The *acta* for the reign of Titus are more nearly complete.

151. ---------- | *magisterio* ----------*pro*mag. Q. Tillio Sassio[2] *collegi fratrum* | *Arvalium nomine im*molavit in Capitolio ob diem *quo urbem in*|*gressus est Imperator* Caesar Vespasianus Aug., Iovi bov*em m.*, | *Iunoni vaccam*, *Mi*nervae vacc., Fortunae reduci *vaccam.* | *In collegio adfuerun*t Q. Tillius Sassius, C. Licinius *Mucianus*,[3] ----------

Date, 70. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2052.)

This fragment commemorates sacrifices on the occasion of Vespasian's entrance into the city, among them one *Fortunae reduci*,[4] to Fortune who brings back Vespasian in safety to the city.

Unfortunately, there is no means of determining the precise date of this meeting of the college.

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[1] For a complete discussion of the *Fratres Arvales* see Henzen, *Acta Fratrum Arvalium*; Marini, *Atti e Monumenti dei Fratelli Arvali*; Marquardt, *Staatsver.* III, pp. 447–462; *etc.*

[2] *Cf.* no. 274; frequently mentioned in the *acta* of 63–91, in which latter year he died; *cf.* nos. 152, 155, 159, 160; *C. I. L.* VI, 2043, 2044, 2046, 2051, 2060, 2064–2068.

[3] The supplement is probable, though not certain. For Mucianus *cf.* no. 5.

[4] *Cf.* nos. 171 and 172.

152. ---------- | *In collegio adfuerunt*---------- | Ti. Iulius *Candidus Marius Celsus.*[1]

Isdem cos.------ *Idus Ianuar.*[2] | in aede *Concordiae magisterio M. Trebellii Maximi,*[3] *promag. L.* | Maec*io Postumo,*[4] *adstantibus fratribus Arvalibus* ---------- | C. Vips*tano Aproniano,*[5] ------ ------ *collegi fratrum Arvalium nomi*|ne sa*crificium deae Diae in-d*ictum *praeunte C. Vipstano Aproni*|ano [?] *in diem VI* K. Iun. dom*i*, *IIII K. Iunias* | in luc*o et domi*, *III K. I*unias do*mi.* | In collegio *adfuerunt* ---------- *C.* Vipstan*us Apronianus*, | L. Maec*ius Postumus*,------- *Q.* Till*ius Sassius*, *A. Iuli*|us Quad*ratus*,[6]----------

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[1] Probably a son of the Marius Celsus who was consul in 69 (Tac. *H.* I, 71; II, 60, *et passim*), adopted into the Julian gens. He was consul in 86 (*C. I. L.* III, p. 857) and again in 105 (*C. I. L.* V, 875; VI, 156, 2075, Spart. *Hadr.* 3), and was legate of Galatia and the neighboring provinces in some year unknown (*C. I. L.* III, 250). He is mentioned in the *acta* for the years 72, 75, 80, 81, 87, 89, 101, 105, (nos. 152, 153, 159, 160; *C. I. L.* VI, 2065, 2066, 2071, 2074, 2075).

[2] For the dates of the sacrifices to Dea Dia and a general discussion, see Henzen, *Acta Fratrum Arvalium*, pp. 3–48.

[3] Suffect consul with L. Annaeus Seneca about 56, legate of Britain 63–69. *Cf.* Tac. *Ann.* XIV, 46; *H.* I, 60; *Agric.* 16; Jos. *Antiq.* XIX, 2, 3; Gaius, II, 253; *Digest.* XXXVI, 1; Justinian, *Inst.* II, 23, 4; Sogliano, *Rendiconti dell' Accad. di Archeol. di Napoli*, 1891, p. 52; Mommsen, *Hermes*, XII (1877), p. 128.

[4] Suffect consul with Vicirius Martialis under Trajan (*C. I. L.* II, 2344, where his *nomen* is given as Marcius; VI, 2018). He is mentioned frequently in the *acta* between 69 and 105; *cf.* nos. 153, 155; *C. I. L.* VI, 2051, 2064–2068, 2070, 2074, 2075.

[5] Consul in 59 and proconsul of Africa in 69; *cf.* Tac. *Ann.* XIV, 1; *H.* I, 76; Pliny, *N. H.* II, § 180; VII, § 84; *C. I. L.* X, 1504; *tabula cerata Pompeiana*, in de Petra, no. 124. Perhaps mentioned also in *C. I. L.* VI, 29015; IX, 4898. His name occurs frequently in the *acta* for the years 57-86. He died in 86. *Cf.* nos. 155, 156, 159; *C. I. L.* VI, 2039–2045, 2064.

[6] C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus, suffect consul in July, 93, ordinary consul in 105 with Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius Celsus, legate of Pontus and Bithynia, of Cappadocia, of Lycia and Pamphylia, of Syria, proconsul of Crete and Cyrene, proconsul of Asia; *cf. C. I. L.* III, 7086; *ib.* p. 859; XIV, 4057; VI, 20650 [?]; Böckh, *C. I. G.* 3532, 3548, 3549, 4238 b; Kaibel, *Inscr. Sicil. Ital.* 408; *Jour. of Hellenic Studies*, X (1889), p. 74 no. 26; Fränkel, *Inschriften von Pergamon*, p. 300 ff., nos. 290, 436–451, 554; Spart. *Hadr.* 3. His name occurs in the *acta* during the years 72–105; *cf.* no. 155; *C. I. L.* VI, 2064–2066, 2071, 2075.

Imp. Caesare Ves*pasiano Aug. I*III, Tito Caesare Imp. II cos., | ------- Maias, | *piacul*um factum *in luc*o deae Diae ob arborem qua*e* | *a* tempestate de*ciderat*,[1] per calatorem et publicos.

C. Licinio Mucia*no*[2] *II*I, T. Flavio Sabino[3] II cos., | *IIII* K. Iunias, | magisterio *M.* Trebellii Maximi, promagistro L. Mae|cio P*ost*umo, co*l*legi fratrum Arvalium *nomine* | *ad ara*m immo*l*avit deae Diae p*orcas piacula*|*res II*, deind*e* *v*accam, ind*e in aede in* |*foco* sac*rificio facto imm*olav*it deae Diae* | *agnam opim*am, quo *perfecto sacrificio* | *e carceribus ric*iniatus, c*oronatus signum* | *quadrigis et* desultori*bus mis*it. | *In c*ollegio ad*fuer*unt | ---------- *C.* Vipstanu*s Apron*ianus, ------ | ------- *A.* Iulius *Quadrat*us, ------

Date, 72. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2053.)

153. Imp. Caesare *Ve*spasiano Aug. VI, | Tito Caesar*e Im*p. IIII *cos.*, | III N*on. Ianua*rias, | *magist*er, Ti. Iu*lius Ca*ndi*d*us *Mar*ius Ce*lsu*s collegi | *fr*atrum Arv*al. nom.* vo*ta nu*ncupaverunt pro salute | *Imp. V*espasiani Caesari*s Augusti*, *p. m.*, *trib*unic. potest*ate*, et | *Titi Caesaris Aug.* f. Ves*pasiani Imp. Vic*timis immol*atis* | *in Capitolio qu*ae sup*erioris anni m*agist*er voverat* | *persolvit*, *et in proximum annum nuncupavit* -------- | -------

Isdem cos. ---- *Idus Ianuarias*, *in aede Concordiae adstantibus*

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[1] Such expiatory sacrifices because of the fall of a tree, or the breaking off of a limb in the sacred grove of Dea Dia were frequent; *cf.* Henzen, *Acta Frat. Arv.* p. 136 ff.

[2] *Cf.* no. 5.

[3] Consul for the first time in 69 (*C. I. L.* VI, 2051). When consul-elect for the first time, he was sent by Otho against the Vitellians (Tac. *H.* II, 36). This T. Flavius Sabinus must not be confounded with Flavius Sabinus, the brother of Vespasian, as is done by Bury, *Student's Roman Empire*, p. 336, and others. The praenomen of Vespasian's brother was probably not Titus, since this was Vespasian's own praenomen (but see Cagnat, *Cours d' Épig. latine*[3], pp. 65 and 67). Moreover, we learn from Tacitus that T. Flavius Sabinus, the consul and general in northern Italy, caused his troops to swear allegiance to Vitellius (*H.* II, 51), while, at the same time, Flavius Sabinus, the brother of Vespasian and prefect of the city, did the same with the city cohorts (*H.* II, 55). Neither should he be confounded with the nephew of Vespasian and son of this elder brother, as is sometimes done (*cf.* no. 93). The relationship, if any, of T. Flavius Sabinus to Vespasian is unknown. *Cf.* also no. 169; Tac. *H.* I, 77.

fratribus Arvalibus, | *magistro Ti. Iulio Candido Mario Celso collegi fratrum Arvalium nomine sacrum* | *indictum deae Diae, praeunte* ---------- *in diem XVI Kalendas Iunias* | domi, X*IIII K. Iun. in luco et domi, XIII K. Iun. domi.* | In coll*e*gio *adfuerunt Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius* | Celsus m*agister*, ---------- *L. Maecius* | Postumus, L. *Veratius Quadratus*[1] [?], *L. Pompeius Vopiscus* | C. Arruntius *Catellius Celer.*[2]

Is*dem cos.* --------- | *sacrifici*um *piaculare factum in luco deae Diae* ---------- | ----------
*In collegio adfuerun*t Imp. Caesa*r Vespasianus Aug.*, | *Caesar Vespasiani Aug.* f. Domitian*us* ----------
-------- Caesar -------- | --------magist --------
--------a-------- | -------m. tri------- | ------t---------
Date, 75. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2054.)

154. *Imp. Vespasiano Augusto VIII, Tito Caesare Imp. VI cos.*, | *III Non. Ianuar.*, | *magisterio* ---------, *promag. P. Sa*llustio Blaeso[3] collegi fra*trum* | *Arvalium nomine vota nuncupaverunt pro salute Im*p. Vespasiani Caesaris *Augusti*, | *trib. pot., cos. VIII, et T. Caesaris Aug. f. Vespasi*ani, cos. VI, victimis *immolatis* | *in Capitolio, quae superioris anni magister voverat, persol*vit, Iovi o. m. boves *mares duos*, | *Iunoni reginae vaccas duas, Minervae vaccas d*uas, Saluti public*ae vaccas duas, et* | *in proximum annum nuncupavit, praeunte P.* Sallustio Blaeso, *promag.*, | *in ea verba quae infra scripta sunt* ----------[4]
Date, 77. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2055.)

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[1] In *acta* frequently during years 75–91; *cf.* nos. 155, 157, 159, 160; *C. I. L.* VI, 2064–2068, 2071.

[2] *Cf.* no. 85.

[3] Perhaps suffect consul with Peducaeus Saenianus in May, 89; *cf.* Gori, *Inscr. Etr.* I, p. 75, no. 213; *C. I. L.* VI, 2066. His name occurs frequently in the *acta* during the years 77–91; *cf.* nos. 155, 156, 159, 160; *C. I. L.* VI, 2064–2068, 2071.

[4] In the fragment as reported *Domitiano IV* occurred in the first line. This is rejected and the fragment supplemented as above by Henzen, *Acta Frat. Arv.* p. C, and *C. I. L.* VI, 2055.

155. L. Ceionio Commodo,[1] | D. Novio Prisco[2] cos., | III Non. Ian., | magisterio C. Matidi Patruini,[3] promagistro L. Veratio Quadrato, col|legi fratrum Arvalium nomine vota nuncupaverunt pro salute | Imp. Vespasiani Caesaris Aug., trib. pot., cos. VIII, et T. Caesaris Aug. f. | Vespasiani, cos. VI, victimis immolatis in Capitolio, quas superio|ris anni magister voverat, persolvit et in proximum annum nun|cupavit, praeunte L. Veratio Quadrato, in ea verba q. i. s. s. s.: | Iovi opt. bovem marem, Iunoni reginae vaccam, Minervae vacc., | Saluti vaccam; | item pro T. Imp. Vespasiano Caesare Aug. f. *is*dem verbis q. s. s. *sunt*: Iovi opt. maxim. | bovem marem, Iunoni reginae vaccam, Minervae vaccam, Saluti vacc. | In collegio adfuerunt L. Veratius Quadratus, C. Tadius Mefitanus,[4] Q. Tilli|us Sassius, L. Maecius Postumus, A. Iulius Quadratus, C. Vipstanus Apronia|nus. Isdem cos., VI Idus Ian., in aede Concordiae adstan|tibus fratribus Arvalibus mag. C. Matidi Patruini, pro. L. Veratio | Quadrato, collegi fratrum Arvalium sacrum indictum deae Diae, | praeunte L. Maecio Postumo, in diem VI K. Iun. dom*i*, | IIII K. Iun. in luco et domi, III K. Iun. domi. In collegio adfuerunt | L. Veratius Quadratus, C. Vipstanus Apronianus, L. Maecius Postumus, | C. Iunius Tadius Mefitanus, A. Iulius Quadratus. Isdem cos., K. Mart., | in aede Concordiae adstantibus fratribus Arvalibus ex tabella Imp. | Caesaris Vespasiani Aug. miss*a* C. Salvium Libera-

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[1] Probably the Ceionius Commodus whose wife was Appia Severa (nos. 277 and 278). *Cf.* also Sogliano, *Di due epigrafi amforarie Pompejane*, p. 5, and perhaps Frontinus, *De Aq.* 70.

[2] Probably the Novius Priscus who was exiled by Nero in 65, because he was a friend of Seneca (Tac. *Ann.* XV, 71). He is undoubtedly not the same man as the curator of the Suburan tribe in no. 174. *Cf.* also no. 333.

[3] C. Salonius Matidius Patruinus. There is not sufficient evidence to identify him with the Manlius Patruitus of Tac. *H.* IV, 45, or with the senator in *C. I. L.* V, 3117, whose name is missing, as is done by Dessau (*Prosopographia*, III, p. 162, no.81). Marini (*Atti*, p. 158), followed by Borghesi (*Oeuv.* III, p. 241), conjectured that he was the husband of Ulpia Marciana, sister of Trajan, and the father of Matidia Augusta. The conjecture is very ingenious, but there is hardly enough evidence to warrant it.

[4] C. Fufius Iunius Tadius Mefitanus, named in *acta* for the years 78, 80, 81; *cf.* nos. 156, 159, 160.

lem Nonium Bas|sum[1] in locum C. Matidi Patruini demortui cooptamus. In collegio ad|fuerunt L. Veratius Quadratus, C. Vipstanus Apronianus, L. Maecius | Postumus, C. Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus. Isdem cos., | mag. C. Saloni Matidi Patruini, in cu*ius* locum successit, obiit magisterium, | eodem anno isdem cos. K. Mart. P. Sallustius Blaesus.[2] Isdem cos., V Id. Mart., | in aede Concordiae mag. P. Sallustius Blaesus, cooptatus in locum C. Ma*tidi* | Patruini, collegi*um* fratrum Arvalium convocavit flami*nemque nominavit* | L. Veratium Quadratum. | In collegio adfuerunt P. Sallustius Blaesus, L. Veratius *Quadratus, L. Maecius* | Postumus, C. Iunius Mefitanus, A. Iulius Quadratus, *C. Salvius Liberalis* | Nonius Bassus.

---------- tulasio Nep[3] ----------

Date, 78. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2056.)

156. ---------- *inde ad summotum in aede sacrificio facto immolavit deae Diae agnam* | op*imam quo sacrificio peracto in Caesareo epulati sunt ad magistrum in*|de P. Sallustius Bl*aesus mag. coronatus riciniatus de carceribus signum* | quadrigis et desultoribus misit q*uos coronis argenteis ornavit.* | In collegio adfuerunt C.[4] Sallustius B*laesus, C. Fufius Iunius Tadius* | Mefitanus, L. Veratius Quadratus, C. *Vipstanus Apronianus, C. Salvius* | Liberalius[5] Nonius Bassus. *Isdem cos.*, ---- *K. Iun.*, | domi ad peragendum sacrificium *epulantes ad magistrum et fruges exci|pi*entes

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[1] *Cf.* no. 61. For the method of cooptation, see Henzen, *Acta Fratrum Arvalium*, p. 150 ff.

[2] On the death of C. Salonius Matidius Patruinus, the *magister*, C. Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus was elected to the vacant seat in the college, and P. Sallustius Blaesus was elected *magister*.

[3] It is suggested that this read *Sex. Vitulasi Nepotis*, a name that occurs in *C. I. L.* IX, 3587, and on a *fistula aquaria*, discovered some years ago in Rome (Lanciani, *Syll. Aq.* no. 592). From the size of the letters here, it is probable that, if the conjecture is true, he is given as suffect consul. See *Eph. Ep.* VIII, p. 328, no. 10.

[4] By mistake for *P.*

[5] By mistake for *Liberalis.*

a sacerdotibus et ad ar*am referentes pueri ingenui patrimi et* | *matrimi senat*orum fili. | --------o Paeto[1] ----------

Date, May, 78.[2] (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1898, p. 123.)

157. *Imp. Caesare Vespasiano Aug.*-----, *T. Caesare Aug. f. Vespasiano* ------ | *cos., III Non. Ianuar., magisterio* ------- ----, *promagistro* ----------, | *collegi fratrum Arvalium nomine vota nuncupaverunt pro salute* ----------. | *In collegio adfuerunt Imp.* Caesar Vesp*asianus Aug.*, | *T. Caesar Aug. f. Vespasianus, Caesar A*ug. f. Domitian*us*, -------- | --------*L. Vera*tius Quadratus,---------- | ----------

Isdem cos., ---- *Non. Ia*nuar., | *in aede Concordiae adstantibus fratrib*us Arvalibu*s magisterio* | ----------, *prom*agistro ------- ------ | *collegi fratrum Arvalium nomine sacrum indictum deae Diae* ----------

Date, Uncertain. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2057.)

158. ---------- *col*legi fr*atrum Arvalium nomine* ---------

Date, Uncertain. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2058.)

This fragment is assigned to the age of Nero or Vespasian, because of the form of the letters.

159. *Isdem cos., IIII K. Iun.*,---------- *mag. L. Venuleius Apron*ianus[3] co|*ronatus riciniatus de carceribus signum quadrigaris et desulto*ribus misit, quos | *coronis argenteis ornavit.* | *In collegio adfuerunt Imp. T. Caesar* Vespasianus Aug., Caesar divi f. Domitianus, | *L. Venuleius Apronianus*, C. Vipstanus Apronianus, C. Iunius Tadius Mefitanus, *L.* Veratius | *Quadratus, L. Po*mpeius Vopiscus Arruntius Catellius Celer, Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius | *Celsus*, Q. Tillius Sassius.

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[1] This Paetus, suffect consul probably in May, 78, cannot be identified with any certainty. *Cf.* Vaglieri, *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1898, p. 123.

[2] The date is not absolutely certain, but the fragment in all probability commemorates the second and third days of the annual festival in honor of Dea Dia.

[3] L. Venuleius Montanus Apronianus, suffect consul in April, 92; *cf. C. I. L.* VI, 2068, 3737; XIV, 245. He is named in the *acta* during the years 80–91; *cf. C. I. L.* VI, 2064–2071. Dessau (*Prosopographia*, III, p. 398, no. 255) suggests that the Venuleius of Martial, IV, 82, may be the same man.

*Is*dem cos., III K. Iun., in domo L. Venulei Aproniani mag. ad peragendum sacrificium | per fratres Arvales epulantes et frugibus ministrantibus pueris ingenuis patr*i*mis et | matrimis senatorum filis referentibus ad aram in pateris.

M. Tittio Frugi,[1] T. Vinicio Iuliano[2] cos., VII Idus Decembr., in Capitolio in aedem Opis | sacerdotes convenerunt ad vota nuncupanda ad restitutionem et dedicationem Capi|toli ab Imp. T. Caesare Vespasiano Aug.[3] In collegio adfuerunt L. Venuleius Apronianus, C. Vipstanus Apronianus, L. Veratius | Quadratus, L. Pompeius Vopiscus Arruntius Catellius Celer, C. Iunius Tadius Mefitanus, | P. Sallustius Blaesus.

L. Flavio Silva Nonio Basso,[4] Asinio Pollione Verrucoso[5] cos., XVIII K. Febr., | in luco deae Diae piaculum factum per calatorem et publicos eius sacerdoti, quod arbor | a vetustate decidit, expiandum porcam et agnam opimam.

L. Vettio Paullo,[6] T. Iunio Montano[7] cos., K. Mais, in luco deae Diae piaculum | factum per calatorem et publicos eius sacerdoti ob ferrum inlatum in aedem Scrip*t*ur(ae) | caussa porcam et agnam opimam.

Isdem cos., III Idus Maias in luco deae Diae piaculum factum per calatorem et publicos | eius sacerdoti ob ferrum de aede elatum porcam et agnam opimam.

Loca adsignata in amphiteatro[8]: | L. Aelio Plautio Lamia,[9] Q.

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[1] Legate of the fifteenth Apollinaris in the Jewish war (Jos. *B. I.* VI, 4, 3). Dessau (*Prosopographia*, III, p. 330, no. 208) suggests that inscription no. 12 above may possibly refer to him.

[2] Not otherwise known.

[3] See p. 46, note 3.

[4] Legate of Judaea in 73 (Jos. *B. I.* VII, 8, 1); *cf.* also no. 163; *C. I. L.* VI, 10243; Dio, LXVI, 26.

[5] *Cf.* no. 163; *C. I. L.* VI, 10243; Dio, LXVI, 26.

[6] *Cf.* nos. 160 and 255.

[7] *Cf.* nos. 160 and 255. The Montanus of Juvenal, IV, 107 and 131, may be the same man; *cf.* Borghesi. *Oeuv.* V, p. 523.

[8] The record of the seats assigned to the *Fratres Arvales* in the new Flavian amphitheatre.

[9] *Cf.* no. 36.

Pactumeio Fr*o*ntone[1] cos., | acceptum ab Laberio Maximo,[2] procuratore, praef. annonae, | L. Ve*n*uleio Apron*i*ano mag., curatore Thyrso l., | fratribus Arvalibus maeniano primo, cun. duodecimo, gradib. marm. octo, gradu primo p. quinque, | grad. octavo p. quinque quadrans semuncia sicilicus: f(iunt) ped. quadraginta duo semis; gradu primo uno ped. viginti duo semis, et m*a*eniano summo | secundo, cun. sexto, gradib. marm. quattuor, gradu primo uno p. viginti duo semis, et maeniano | summo in ligneis tab. quinquagesima tertia, gradibus undecim, gradu primo ped. quinque triens semuncia, grad. | undecimo ped. quinque deunx sicilicus: f(iunt) ped. sexaginta tres deunx semuncia | summa ped. centum duodetriginta deunx semuncia.

L. Flavio Silva Nonio Basso, | Asinio Pollione Verrucoso cos., | III Nonas Ian., | magister C. Iunius Tadius Mefitanus collegi fratrum Arvalium nomine vota nuncupavit | pro salute Imp. Titi Caesaris divi f. Vespasiani Aug., pontif. max., tribunic. potest., cos. VIII, et Caesaris | divi f. Domitiani, cos. VII, et Iuliae Aug.[3] liberorumque eorum, victimis immolatis in Ca|pitolio, quae superioris anni magister voverat, persolvit Iovi o. m. boves mares II, | Iunoni reginae vaccas duas, Minervae vaccas II, Saluti publicae vaccas II, et in | proximum annum nuncupavit, praeunte L. Pompeio Vopisco C. Arruntio Ca|tellio Celere, in ea verba quae infra scripta sunt:

Iuppiter o. m., si Imp. Titus Caesar Vespasianus Aug., pontif. max., trib. potest., p. p., | et Caesar divi f. Domitianus, quos nos sentimus dicere, vivent domusque | eorum incolumis erit, a. d. III Non. Ian., quae proximae p. R. Q. rei p. p. R. Q. | *erunt*, *fuer*int, et eum diem eosque salvos servaveris ex periculis, si qua sunt | *eruntve ante* eum diem eventumque bonum ita uti nos sentimus dicere | *dederis eosque in eo st*atu quo nunc sunt, aut eo meli-

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[1] *Cf.* no. 65.

[2] Lucius Laberius Maximus, procurator of Judaea early in Vespasian's reign, to whom that emperor sent orders to offer for sale all the lands of Judaea (Jos. *B. I.* VII, 6, 6). He was prefect of Egypt in 83 (*C. I. L.* III, p. 1962).

[3] Daughter of Titus. *Cf.* nos. 225–227, 326.

ore servaveris, ast tu | *ea ita faxsis, tunc tibi nom*ine collegi fratrum Arvalium bubus au|*ratis II vovemus esse futuru*m. | *Iuno regina, quae in verba Iovi o. m. bubus a*uratis II vovimus esse futu|*rum, quod hodie vovimus, ast tu ea ita faxsis, tunc* tibi in eadem verba no|*mine collegi fratrum Arvalium vaccis auratis II vovemus* esse futurum. | *Minerva* ---------- | *Salus publica* ----------

Isdem cos., ---- *Idus Ian., in aede Concordiae adstantibus fratribus Arvalibus, mag. C. Iunii Tadii Mefiitani, pro|mag. L. Pompeio Vopisco C. Arruntio Catellio Celere, collegi fratrum Arvalium sacrum indictum deae Diae, praeunte* — (*continued in no. 160.*)

Date, 80 and 81. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2059.)

160. (*continuation of no. 159.*) L. Pompeio Vopisco C. Arruntio Catellio Celere, in diem XVI K. Iun. domi, XIIII K. | Iun. in Inco et domi, XIII K. Iunias domi. In collegio adfuerunt C. Iunius | Tadius Mefitanus, Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius Celsus, L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. | Arruntius Catellius Celer, L. Veratius Quadratus, P. Sallustius Blaesus.

M. Roscio Coelio,[1] C. Iulio Iuvenale[2] cos., IIII K. Apr., in luco deae Diae piaculum factum | per kalatorem et publicos eius sacerdoti ob arbores quae a tempestate nivis | deciderant expiandas, porcam et agnam opimam.

T. Iunio Montano, L. Vettio Paullo cos.,[3] XVI K. Iun., magisterio C. Iuni Mefitani | collegi fratrum Arvalium sacrificium, quod conceptum est, in domi Iuni | Mefitani per magistrum et ceteros sacerdotes; item iterum epulantes ad | magistrum pueris ingenuis senatorum filis patrimis matrimis minis|trantibus ture et vino, referentibus ad aram in pataris.

Isdem cos., XIIII K. Iun., item in luco deae Diae et domi, magistro C. Iunio Mefi|tano collegi fratrum Arvalium nomine a*d ara*m immolavit deae Diae | porcas piaculares II, deinde vaccam deae Diae; inde cum in aedem Caesarei | consedissent, et ex sac-

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[1] Legate of the twentieth legion in Britain in 68 (Tac. *H.* I, 60; *Agric.* 7).

[2] Not otherwise known.

[3] *Cf.* nos. 159 and 255.

rificio gustarunt, inde ad summotum in aede sacrificio | facto immolavit deae Diae agnam opimam, quo sacrificio peracto in Caesa|reo epulati sunt ad magistrum; inde magister C. Iunius Mefitanus corona|tus riciniatus de querceribus *sig*num quadrigaris et desultoribus misit, | quos coronis argente*is or*navit. | In collegio adfuerunt Imp. Tit*us Ca*esar divi Vespasiani f. Vespasianus Aug., C. Fufiu*s* | Iunius Tadius Mefitanus, L. Po*m*peius Vopiscus Arruntius Catellius Celer, Q. | Tillius Sassius, Ti. Iulius Candidus Mar*ius Ce*lsus, L. Veratius Quadratus.

Isdem cos., XIII K. Iun., item domi ad per*agend.* sa*cri*ficium f(ratres) epulantes ad mag. | et fruges excipientes a sacerdotib*us ad a*ram refer*e*ntes pueri ingenui | patrimi matrimi senatorum fili.

M. Petronio Umbrino,[1] L. Carminio Lusitanico[2] cos., XV*III K. Octobr.*, collegius [*sic*] fratrum | Arvalium immolavit in Capitolio ob imperium Caes*ari*s divi f. Domitiani | Aug.,[3] magisterio C. Iuni Mefitani, promag. L. Pompeio Vopisco C. Arruntio | Catellio Celere, Iovi o. m. b(ovem) m(arem), Iunoni reginae vaccam, Minervae vaccam, Saluti | vaccam, Felicitati vaccam, Marti taurum. In collegio adfuerunt L. Pompeius | Vopiscus C. Arruntius Catellius Celer. (*The remainder of the acta of 81 are of Domitian's reign.*)[4]

Date, 81. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2060.)

SODALES AUGUSTALES CLAUDIALES.

161. Dec(uria) XXVIII. | Adlectus ad numerum ex s. c. | T. Caesar Aug f. Imperator, | Imp. Caesare Vespasiano Aug. III, | M. Cocceio Nerva[5] cos., | p. R. c. an. DCCCXXIIII.

Date, 71. (*C. I. L.* VI, 1984.)

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[1] *cf. C. I. L.* VI, 2065, col. 2, l. 52.

[2] Otherwise unknowu.

[3] Domitian was undoubtedly proclaimed emperor September 14th, the day after the death of Titus; *cf.* Suet. *Tit.* 11; Dio, LXVI, 18; 26; Henzen, *Acta Fratrum Arvalium*, p. 64. The *comitia tribunicia*, however, was not held until September 30th (*C. I. L.* VI, 2060, l. 33).

[4] The *acta* for the first half of 81 show that during this year the consuls held office for only two months, since different consuls are given for January, March, and May. A convenient list of suffect consuls will be found in the index.

[5] The future emperor; *cf.* nos. 168, 242, 285; Front. *De Aq.* 102.

It was customary to elect the emperor to membership in this college. He took the position occupied by his predecessor in the principate. When Titus was admitted by his father to a share in the empire, a new *decuria*—twenty-eight—had to be added to the college for him, since Vespasian occupied the place made vacant by the death of Vitellius.[1]

162. Imp. Caesa*re Vespasiano Aug.* ----, | T. Caesare A*ugusti f.* ---- *cos.* | p. R. c. *an. DCCCXX*----, | P. Valer*ius Festus* [?] | co*optatus.*

Bovillae in Latium. (*C. I. L* VI, 1988=XIV, 2392.)

This Publius Valerius may be the father or brother of C. Valerius Festus, who was himself a *sodalis Augustalis* and whose father's name was Publius.[2]

COLLEGIUM AERARI SATURNI.

163. ----------ude------ | *T. Caes. divi Vespasia*ni f. Aug. *VIII*, | *Caesare divi Vespasiani f. Domitiano VII cos.*, | ------ne L. Pompusio Mettio[3] | -------no, praef. aer. Sat. ann. IIII, | cur(antibus) | ----ionio M. f. Prisco, | -- *V*eturio T. f. Flacco, | -- *Calpu*rnio Cn. f. Maximo.

*L. Flavio Sil*va, | *Asinio Pollione V*errucoso cos.,[4] | ---------
----co | -------- *ann.* I.

Date, 80 and 81. (*C. I. L.* VI, 1495.)

It has been conjectured[5] that this inscription refers to some *collegium* connected with the *aerarium Saturni.*

COLLEGIUM DENDROPHORUM.

164. (*a*) V Idus April., | *Im*p. Vespasiano Caesar. | Aug. VIIII cos., | Tito Ves*pasiano Caes*ar. | A*ug. f. VII cos.*

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[1] For a discussion of this college, see Dessau, *De Sodalibus et Flaminibus Augustalibus*, *Eph. Ep.* III, pp. 205–229; Marquardt, *Staatsver.* III, p. 469 ff.; Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, pp. 1104–1105; *C. I. L.* VI, 1984, note.

[2] See no. 27.

[3] Or Mettius Pompusianus—suffect consul sometime during Vespasian's reign, banished to Corsica and afterwards put to death by Domitian; *cf.* Suet. *Vesp.* 14; *Dom.* 10; Dio, LXVII, 12, 3; Aur. Vict. *Ep.* 9, 14.

[4] *Cf.* no. 159.

[5] *Cf. C. I. L.* VI, 1495, note.

(*b*) Ob munificentiam earum | quae dendrophoros | honoraverunt honos | decretus est eis q. i. s. s.: | Claudia Iusta; | V---iva, sac.; | S----ia Faustina, sac.; Sicin--ivocepta; | Amullia Primigenia; | Satria Pietas; | Claudia Ptolemais; | Terentia Athenais. (*C. I. L.* X, 7.)

Date, April 9, 79. Near Regium in Brutii.

The *dendrophori* were a *collegium* or corporation of carpenters, originally forming a religious body who carried the sacred tree in the worship of Magna Mater.[1]

DECURIONES COLLEGIORUM.

165. Nominaque adscripserunt decur. | ea quae i. s. s.: | T. Satelli Eutychi, Hermae Fontei, | T. Satelli Lascivi, fr(atrum),[2] Appulei Ampliati, | Asiatici Caesaris (servi), Cesti Calpeni, | Besiae Iucundae P. l., Fontei Evaristi, | Suavettiae Lacesis, Iuni Maximi. | Suavettia Amaryll(is), Suavettius Alexan*der*, | cur(atores), loc(um) coll(egio) et Nym(phis) d(e)d(icarunt).[3] | *Im*p. Vespasiano Au*g*.---- | *T. C*aesare Aug. f. Vespa*siano* ---- *cos.*

(*C. I. L.* VI, 10350.)

CATALOGS OF PRIESTS.

166. Lq*θ*′. M. Ἀντώνιος, M. Ἀντωνίου | Φλάμμα[4] υἱός, Κασκέλλιος. | Σώτας Διονυσίου.

Lρδ′. [M.] Ἀντώνιος, M. Ἀντωνίου | Φλάμμα[4] υἱός, [Ἀ]ρ[ισ]το[μέ]νης. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 5144.)

Date, 68 and 73.[5] Cyrene in Cyrenaica.

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[1] See Marquardt, *Staatsver.* III, p. 371, note 5.

[2] The *fr.* is between the lines, and refers to T. Satellius Eutychus and T. Satellius Lascivus.

[3] This line is given according to the interpretation of Mommsen. Henzen suggests *cup(am) loc(o) coll(egii) et Nym(phaeum) d(e)d(icarunt)*. See *C. I. L.* VI, 10350.

[4] M. Antonius Flamma, undoubtedly proconsul of Crete and Cyrene, was condemned and exiled in 70 on account of his extortion and cruelty (Tac. *H.* IV, 45).

[5] Dated by the Actian epoch. Thus the years 99 and 104 are equivalent to 68 and 73 A. D.

167. -------- [Δι]ονυσίου, | L------ Οὐεσπασι[α]νοῦ | Καίσαρος ὁ δεῖνα---- [Σ]εραπίωνος υἱὸς | ------ [Κ]λεάρχῳ | ----[Ἀρ]χ[ε-] στράτου | --------

Cyrene in Cyrenaica. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 5145.)

MUNICIPAL FASTI.

168. (*a*) *Imp. Vespasiano* II, Tito filio cos., | -----ius Macro, | ----fius Longus, IIIIvir. p(raefecti) l(ege) P(etronia),[1] | ------s Marcellus, | ------ Maritimus, IIIIvir. p. l. P.

*Imp. Vespasia*no III, M. Cocceio Nerva[2] cos., | (*b*) C. Avidius Octav*ius*, | M. Claudius M------

Imp. Vespasiano IIII, ---------- *cos.*, | K. Apr., Cavarius -------, | Avidius Ius----

Domitiano II Caes., ---------- *cos.*, | K. Apr., Titus et Dom*itianus quinq.*,[3] | Cn. Mummeius -----, | M. Barronius ----- *praef.*

Imp. Vespasiano V, ---------- *cos.*, | K. Apr., C. Titedius --------, | P. Cornelius --------

Imp. Vespasiano VI, ---------- *cos.* | C. Vibius Tiro----, | C. Safinius C. f. --------. (*C. I. L.* X, 5405.)

Date, 70—75. Aquinum in Latium.

This inscription is on two tablets now in the Capitoline museum, so imbedded in the wall that only the last half of the one and the first half of the other are visible. The *fasti* extend from 67 to 75, but only the part from 70 to 75, during the reign of Vespasian, is given here.

Although the tablets are reported to have been found at Aquinum, Mommsen[4] has shown that they must have originally come from Interamna, and not from either Aquinum or the neighboring Casinum, since both of these towns were governed by duumvirs.

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[1] See Marquardt, *Staatsver.* I, pp. 170, 171.

[2] *Cf.* nos. 161, 242, 285.

[3] The municipal officials must have been *quinquennales* this year, since the Caesars would be chosen only to the highest office.

[4] *C. I. L.* X, 5405, note, and pp. 510, 530.

TABULA FERIARUM LATINARUM.[1]

169. ------ul------ | -- Lat(inae) fuer(unt) VII K. Iul., | *C*aesare Aug. f. Domitiano, | C. Valerio Festo[2] cos.

Lat. fuer. VII K. Iul., | C. Licinio Muciano[3] I*II*, | T. Flavio *Sabino*[4] II *cos.*

Lat. *fuer.* -------- | *M.* Ar*reci*no *Clemente*,[5] | ---m------- cos.

Lat. fuer. -------- | ---------- II, | --------on------[6] cos.

Mons Albanus in Latium. (*C. I. L.* VI, 2016=XIV, 2242.)

Date, 71—74.

CORPUS SEVIRORUM AUGUSTALIUM.

170. ------ *sevi*r. Aug. corp---- | ----um sestertii triginta nummi dedit --- | *ex quorum* usuris XV K. Decemb*r*. | *quotannis* sportulae vescentib*us* | ---- *divi*derentur qui signo*rum* | ----- *ba*silicam exorn(averunt). (*C. I. L.* XII, 530.)

Aquae Sextiae in Gallia Narbonensis.

This inscription of a sportula given on the seventeenth of November is assigned to Vespasian's reign because November seventeenth was the birthday of that emperor.[7]

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[1] See Marquardt, *Staatsver.* III, pp. 296–298.

[2] See no. 27.

[3] See no. 5.

[4] See no. 152.

[5] Brother of Arrecina Tertulla, the first wife of Titus (nos. 234 and 235), appointed prefect of praetorians (a post which his father had held before him) by Mucianus in 70 (Tac. *H.* IV, 68). He was twice consul (*C. I. L.* XII, 3637). Although previously an intimate friend of Domitian, he was put to death by him after he became emperor (Suet. *Dom.* 11). *Cf.* also nos. 174 and 335.

[6] Perhaps Sex. Iulius Frontinus; *cf.* Borghesi, *Oeuv.* VI, p. 477. Others place the first consulship of Frontinus in 72 or 73; *cf.* Waddington, *Fastes des Prov. Asiat.* no. 103. Frontinus was *praetor urbanus* in 70, governor of Britain about 76–78, proconsul of Asia, *curator aquarum*, three times consul—the second time in 98, the third time as *consul ordinarius* with the emperor Trajan in 100. He is well-known as an author. *Cf. C. I. L.* III, p. 862; VI, 2222; VIII, 7066; IX, 6083_{78}; Lanciani, *Syll. Aquar.* no. 128; Tac. *H.* IV, 39; *Agric.* 17; Pliny, *Ep.* IV, 8, 3; V, 1, 5; IX, 19; *Paneg.* 61, 62; Mart. X, 48, 20; X, 58; Vegetius, I, 8; II, 3; and the various works of Frontinus himself.

[7] Suet. *Vesp.* 2.

TRIBAL CORPORATIONS.

171. Fortunae reduci[1] | domus August. | sacrum. | Trib(us) Suc(usana)[2] corp(orum) foeder(atorum). | M. Allius Tyrannus, C. Furinius Faustus, | C. Fulvius Phoebus, aurar(ius), L. Vennonius Zosimus, | C. Aurelius Primus, | immunes[3] perpetuo d(e)-d(icarunt).

(*at top of right side*) Dedicatum III Idus Octobr.

Date, October 13, 70 [?]. (*C. I. L.* VI, 196.)

172. (*a*) *Fortunae* reduci[1] domus August. | sacrum. | Trib(us) Suc(usana) corp*orum* | foeder(atorum).

(*b*) M. Allius Tyrranus, C. Furinius *Faustus*, | P.[4] Fulvius Phoebus, L. Vennonius *Zosimus*, | C. Aurelius Primus, | immunes perpetuo d(e)d(icarunt). (*C. I. L.* VI, 197.)

Date, 70 [?].

173. Victoriae | Imp. Caesaris Vespasiani | Augusti | sacrum. | Trib(us) Suc(usana) corp(oris) Iuliani. | C. Iulius Hermes,[5] mensor, | bis hon(ore) in curat(ione)[6] functus et nomine | C. Iuli Regilli, fili, de suo fecit, | cui populus eius corporis immunitatem | sex centuriarum decrevit. (*C. I. L.* VI, 198.)

174. Paci August. | sacrum. | L. Caesilius Tauriscus Tarquinies, | C. Portumius Phoebus II,[7] | L. Silius Carpus, | L. Statius Patroclus II,[7] | D. Novius Priscus,[8] | P. Suillius Celer, | Ti. Claudius Hermetis l. Helius, | P. Agrasius P. l. Marcellus, | curato-

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[1] *Cf.* nos. 151, 172. This probably fixes the date of the inscription as 70.

[2] Alleged original form for *Suburana*; *cf.* Varro, *De Ling. Lat.* V, 48.

[3] *Cf.* nos. 172, 173, and *C. I. L.* VI, 9404: *immuni Romae regionibus XIIII.*

[4] C. in no. 171.

[5] Perhaps the same as the C. Iulius Hermes of *C. I. L.* VI, 20061.

[6] The reading of Mommsen, *Staatsr.* III, p. 190, note 1. Hübner, *Ex. Scrip. Ep. Lat.* no. 237, reads *curat(ela)*.

[7] This II probably belongs in each case to the two names preceding, since in each case in the original it is between the lines. Those who were holding office for the second time would naturally be named first.

[8] Probably not the D. Novius Priscus of no. 155.

res trib(us) Suc(usanae) iunior(um) s. p. d(e)d(icarunt), | permissu M. Arricini Clementis.[1]

(*on left side*) Ponend. cur. | L. Faenius Evanthes, iunior.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 199.)

175. (*on front*) Paci aeternae | domus | Imp. Vespasiani | Caesaris Aug. | liberorumq. eius | sacrum. | Trib(us) Suc(usana) iunior(um).

(*on left side*) Dedic. XV K. Dec., | L. Annio Basso,[2] | C. Caecina Paeto[3] cos. (*C. I. L.* VI, 200.)

Date, November 17, 70.

On the right side and back of the pedestal appear the names of the members of the corporation of juniors in eight columns, arranged according to centuries.

We find, of the Suburan tribe, seniors[4] and juniors,[5] also a *corpus Iulianum*.[6] There were also seniors and juniors of the Palatine tribe,[7] and of both the Palatine and the Esquiline tribes a *corpus Augustale*.[8] The juniors of the Suburan tribe were divided into eight centuries, each having a curator;[9] those of the Palatine tribe were probably also arranged in eight centuries.[10] The curator of the first century of the seniors of the Suburan tribe is mentioned in an inscription.[11]

The *corpus Iulianum* also had curators, and was divided into six centuries.[12] Mommsen[13] thinks that there were three of seniors

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[1] *Cf.* nos. 169 and 335.

[2] Proconsul of Cyprus in 52 (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 2632), legate of a legion under Antonius Primus in 69 (Tac. *H.* III, 50). An account of his life was edited by Claudius Pollio (Pliny, *Ep.* VII, 31, 5).

[3] *Cf.* nos. 88 and 241.

[4] *Bull. Com.* 1885, p. 161.

[5] Nos. 174 and 175.

[6] No. 173.

[7] *C. I. L.* VI, 1104, 10215, 10218.

[8] *C. I. L.* VI, 10097, 10216, 10217.

[9] Nos. 174 and 175.

[10] *Cf. C. I. L.* VI, 1104; Mommsen, *Staatsr.* III, p. 265, note 3.

[11] *Bull. Com.* 1885, p. 161.

[12] *Cf.* no. 173.

[13] *Staatsr.* III, p. 277.

and three of juniors, which also formed part of the eight centuries each of juniors and seniors of the tribe. The *corpora foederata*[1] were probably a union of the seniors and juniors into one body.

For a complete discussion of the tribes and the centuries, see Mommsen, *Staatsr.* III, pp. 161–299.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE EMPERORS.

Under this head have been grouped such inscriptions of Vespasian and Titus, chiefly dedications to these emperors, as could not well be classed under any of the foregoing heads.

176. Herculi Saxano | et Imp. Vespasiano Aug. | et Tito Imp. et Domitiano Caesari, | M. Vibius Martialis, | centurion leg. X Gem., et commilitones vexilli leg. | eiusd. qui sunt | sub cura eius v. s. l. m. (Orelli, 2008.)

Near Mussiponte.

177. *Imp. Caesar*i Vespasiano | *Aug.*, *pont.* max., trib. potest. VII, | *imp. XIIII*,[2] *p. p.*, *cos.* VI, design. VII, censor, | Primigeni*us*. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 86.)

Date, July–December, 75. Ostia in Latium.

178. Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano Aug., | pontif. max., tr. pot. II, | imp. VI, p. p., cos. III, design. IIII, | *senatus pop*ulusque Ari*cinus*. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 4191.)

Date, March–June, 71. Nemi (Nemus Dianae[3]) in Latium.

There were probably dedicatory inscriptions to Titus and Domitian on either side of this, as in no. 28, but these have been broken off and lost.

179. Victoriae | Imp. Caesar. | *Vespa*sian*i Aug.*
Cora in Latium. (*C. I. L.* X, 6515.)

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[1] *Cf.* nos. 171 and 172.

[2] *Cf.* no. 29.

[3] *Nemus Dianae* was the famous sanctuary of Diana near Aricia, and within the boundaries of the Aricians (*cf. C. I. L.* XIV, p. 204), so often mentioned by the poets; *cf.* Ovid, *Fast.* III, 266; VI, 59; *Ars Am.* I, 259; Stat. *Silv.* III, 1, 56; Mart. XIII, 19, 1; Lucan, III, 86; VI, 75; Val. Flac. II, 305.

180. Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus Aug., | pontif. maxim*us*, | trib. potestat. V*II*, | imp. XVII, p. p., censo*r*, | cos. VII, design. *V*III. (*C. I. L.* X, 1629.)

Date, March–June, 76. Uncertain—now at Naples.

181. Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus | Aug., pont. max., | trib. pot. X, imp. | *XVII*II,[1] cos. VIII, | *ce*nsor.

Capua in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 3829.)

Date, July–December, 78.

182. *Imp. Caesa*ri Vespasia*no* | *Aug.*, *pont.* max., trib. potes*t. VI*,[2] | *cos. VI, desig*n. VII, imp. XIIII, p. p., c*ens.*, | ex testam*ent.* | --------- Marcelli, centurionis leg. XI Cl*aud.* | ------- *pr*aef. civitatis Maeze*iorum*[3] | ------iatium, praef. chor. III Alp*i*-*nor.* | ------ianorum, IIvir. i. d. quinqu*enn.*, | *patr*oni coloniae.

Bovianum in Samnium. (*C. I. L.* IX. 2564.)

Date, March–December, 75.

The eleventh Claudia was part of the victorious Flavian army in Italy, and the centurion may have set up this testimonial to the emperor because of rewards received for service at that time.

183. Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano | Aug., pont. max., | trib. pot.,[4] imp. X, | cos. IIII, p. p., cens. | designato, | *s*enatus populusq. | Caeres. (*C. I. L.* XI, 3605.)

Date, January, 72–March, 73. Caere in Etruria.

184. *I*mp. Caesari Aug. | *Ve*spasiano, | *pont.* max., trib. pot., | *cos.* II. (*C. I. L.* XI, 1171.)

Date, January–June, 70. Veleia in Aemilia.

185. (*on one side*) Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano Augu*st.*, | ---- ar---c---potentia--- | ----ius--Pris----

(*on other side*) Deo Marti | conservatori.

Vercellae in Gallia Transpadana. (*C. I. L.* V, 6653.)

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[1] Imperator XVIII occurs with tribunician power IX (*cf.* no. 135), and imperator XX with consul IX (*cf.* nos. 130, 138, 198).

[2] Or VII; *cf.* nos. 29 and 75.

[3] See p. 22, note 6.

[4] The number of the tribunician power, if given, would probably be IIII; *cf.* nos. 28 and 86. The inscription would then date after July 1, 72.

186. Imp. Caesar | Vespasianus | Augustus, pontifex | maximus, trib. potestat.,[1] | cos. III, cos. designat. IIII, p. p.

Segusio in Alpes Cottiae. (*C. I. L.* V, 7244.)

Date, March–December, 71.

187. *I*mp. Caesa*ri* | Vespasiano A*ug.*, | pontifici ma*x.*, | trib. pot. IIII, imp. *X*,[2] | p. p., cos. IIII, de*sig.* *V.*

Pola in Histria. (*C. I. L.* V, 26.)

Date, March–June, 73.

188. Sacrata domus Augusto, | M. Clodius ------, | pont. design., cum Annia --- | et M. Clodio Rustico et | -- Clodio Marcello, f., | Imp. Caes. Vespasiano Aug. | d. s. p. d. d.

Near Ipsca in Baetica. (*C. I. L.* II, 1570.)

This was probably erected on the occasion of the election of Marcus Clodius to the priesthood.

189. Imp. Caesari Vespasiano | Aug., pontif. max., tr. pot. III, | imp. VIII, cos. III, desig. IIII, p. p., ----------

Aventicum in Gallia Belgica. (Orelli, 380.)

Date, July–December, 71.

190. Imp. Vespasiani | Cae. Aug., p. m., trib. | p., cos. III,[3] | Saturninus M-----sachonis[4] | f., flamen perpetuus factus | ex consesu universae civita|tis Chusirensium aram | s. p. f.

Chusira in Byzacena. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 698.)

Date, January–June, 70.

191. *I*mp. Caesari | Vespasiano | A*ug.*, | *p.* m., tr. *p.* *V*I, im*p.* *XIII*,[5] | cos. V, *des.* *VI*, p. *p.*, | *T.* Flavius ----ni|--us, aed., IIvi*r* *qui*nq|*u*enna., pontife*x* *p*ri|mus in colonia ex ----d | ob honorem ponti|ficatus epulo dato | d. d.

Icosium in Mauretania Caesariensis. (*Rev. Arch.* XXIX (1896), p. 404, no. 115.)

Date, July–December, 74.

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[1] The tribunician power might be either II or III.

[2] *Cf.* nos 45 and 86.

[3] The last stroke seems to be a later addition. It may have been added after the designation of Vespasian to his third consulate, or on his entrance upon it.

[4] Perhaps M*uthun*sachonis.

[5] *Cf.* nos. 34, 126, 127, 142, 143.

192. Αὐτοκράτορα [Καίσαρα] | Οὐεσπα[σ]ιανὸ[ν Σεβαστὸν] | ὁ [δ]ῆ[μ]ο[ς ὁ] ------ | κα[θ]ιέρ[ωσεν] ------

Near Nysa in Caria. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* II, *add.* 2943 b.)

193. [Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Οὐεσπασιανὸς Σεβαστός, ἀ]ρχ[ι]ερεὺς [μ]έ[γι]στος, δη[μαρχικ]ῆς ἐξουσίας | [τ]ὸ [ἕξ], αὐτο[κρ]ά[τω]ρ τὸ ι[γ'], ὕ[πατ]ος τὸ [ἕξ, τειμητ]ής, | [π]ατὴρ [π]ατ[ρί]δο[ς] ----------

Phaselis in Lycia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 4333.)

Date, January–July, 75 [?] [1]

194. Αὐτοκράτορ[ι] | θεῷ | Καίσαρι | Σεβαστῷ Οὐεσπασιανῷ | ἐπὶ ἀνθυπάτου Μάρκου | Φουλουΐου Γίλλωνος[2] | ὁ δῆμος ὁ Καισαρέων | Μακεδόνων Ὑρκανίων | ναῷ τῷ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ τῶν Σεβα|στῶν κοινῷ τῆς Ἀσίας διὰ | Τειμοθέου τοῦ Τειμοθέου καὶ | Μητροδώρου τοῦ Μητροδώρου | ἀρχόντων, καὶ διὰ Μηνοφίλου τοῦ | Ἀπολλωνίου καὶ Μηνογένους | Μητροφάνου καὶ Μενεκράτους | Ἰουκούνδου ἐπιμελητῶν, | ἐπὶ ἀρχιερέως τῆς | Ἀσίας Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου | Ἀριστίωνος.

Ephesus in Ionia. (*Jour. of Phil.* VII (1877), p. 145.)

195. Αὐτοκράτορι θεῷ Καίσαρι Σεβαστῷ Οὐεσπασιανῷ, ἐπὶ ἀνθυπάτου Μάρκ[ου] Φουλουΐου Γίλλων[ος][2], ὁ φιλόκαισαρ Ἀφροδεισ[ιέων] δῆμος, ἐλεύθερος ὢν καὶ αὐτόνομος ἀπ' ἀρχῆς τῇ τῶν Σ[εβασ]τῶν χάριτι, ναῷ τῷ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ τῶν Σεβαστῶν κοινῷ τῆς Ἀσίας, ἐπὶ ἀρχιε[ρέως] τῆς Ἀσίας Τιβερίου Κλαυ[δίου] Φησείνου.

Ephesus in Ionia. (*Bull. de Corr. Hell.* VI (1882), p. 286.)

196. [Αὐτοκτάτορι Καίσαρι Οὐεσπασιανῷ Σεβαστῷ------ ---- καὶ Αὐτοκράτορι Τίτῳ Καίσαρι Οὐεσπασιανῷ Σεβαστοῦ υἱῷ ἀρ]|[χ]ι[ερ]εῖ, δη[μαρχικ]ῆς ἐ[ξουσίας τὸ----ὑπάτῳ τὸ----] | ἀποδεδειγμέ[ν]ῳ τὸ [---- ----καὶ Καίσαρι] | Σεβαστοῦ υἱῷ Δομ[ιτιανῷ, ὑπάτῳ τὸ----ἀποδεδειγμένῳ]| τὸ----τειμητῇ,[3] Β[α]λβο[υρέων ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος κα]|τεσ[κ]εύασεν τὸ ὑδ[ρ]αγω[γεῖον ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων χρημάτων,] | διὰ Λου[κ]ίου Λουσκίου

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[1] The supplement is somewhat arbitrary; hence the date is not certain.

[2] *Cf.* nos. 35, 249, 250.

[3] Probably through error or ignorance.

Ὀ[κρέα[1] πρεσβευτοῦ τῶν] | Σεβαστῶν καὶ ἀν[τ]ι[σ]τρα[τήγου, καὶ ----
Πομπηΐ]|ου Πλάντα[2] ἐπ[ιτ]ρόπο[υ].

Balbura in Pisidia. (LeBas, *Voyage Arch.* 1225.)

Date, 73–79.

197. [Α]ὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Οὐεσπασ[ιανὸς Σε|βα]στός, ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος, δη[μαρχικῆς | ἐ]ξουσίας τὸ θ', αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ ι[θ'] | ὕπατος τὸ η', Λακεδαιμονί[ω]ν τῇ πό[λει].

Sparta in Laconia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 1305.)

198. Imp. Vespasiano | Caesari Aug., | pontif. maximo, | trib. potest. X, | imp. XX, cos. VIIII, p. p., | C. Domitius | Florus, | t. f. i. (*C. I. L.* III, 5201.)

Date, January–June 23, 79. Celeia in Noricum.

199. Tit*o Caesari* | Vesp*asiano Aug.*, | s. p. q. L*anivinus*.

Lanuvium in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 2098).

200. *T. Caesari* | *Au*gusti f. | *Ves*pasiano, | imp. VI, | *po*ntifici, | *trib. p*otest. *III*,[3] -------- (*C. I. L.* XI, 3606.)

Date, July, 73–June, 74. Caere in Etruria.

201. *Caesari* T. Imp. | *V*espasiano Aug., | *V*espasiani f, conser|*va*tori Pacis Aug. (*C. I. L.* II, 3732.)

Valentia in Hispania Tarraconensis.

202. T. Caesari Aug. f. | Vespasiano, pontif., | imp. XII, trib. pote. VII, | cos. VI, | provincia Lusitania, | C. Arruntio Catellio | Celere,[4] leg. pro pr., | L. Iunio Latrone, | Conimbricese, flamine | provinciae Lusitaniae, | ex auri p. V.

Augusta Emerita in Lusitania. (*C. I. L.* II, 5264.)

Date, July, 77–June, 78.

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[1] The inscription *C. I. L.* VI, 9300, *Eros cubiclarius Lusci Ocreaes*, may refer to the same man as this legate of Lycia and Pamphylia under Vespasian. For the name, *cf.* Cic. *Rosc. Com.* 14, 43.

[2] Pompeius Planta, procurator of Lycia and Pamphylia under Vespasian, was prefect of Egypt in 98, and a friend of the emperor Trajan. He wrote an account of the civil war of Otho and Vitellius. *Cf.* Pliny, *Ad Trai.* 7; 10; *Ep.* IX, 1; Scholiast on Juv. II, 99. The restoration of his name here, and also that of L. Luscius Ocrea, is from Borghesi (*Oeuv.* VIII, p. 186).

[3] *Cf.* nos. 34 and 56.

[4] *Cf.* nos. 85, 153, 159, 160.

202. Imp. T. Vespasiano | Caesari Aug. II[1] cos. | ------arcum | vicani Vindonissenses, | cur(antibus) T. Urbanio Mattone, T. | Valer. Albano, L. Veturio Meloccottio.

Vindonissa in Gallia Belgica. (Orelli, 437=5026.)

Date, 72–73.

204. Imp. T. C*aesari*, *Imp. Caes.* | Vespas*iani Augusti*, | *ponti*fic. max*imi*, | *trib.* pot., cos. II, *filio*, | ----cius Telesp*horus*.

(*on back*) ------*pont. m*ax., trib. *pot.* ---- | ------*c*ensori, | *pat*ri | *patriae* ------ (*C. I. L.* VIII, 875.)

Date, January–June, 72. Mhammedia in Africa Procons.

205. *Tito* Caesari | *Imp. V*espasiani | *A*ugusti fil., | *d. d.* p. p.

Sicca in Africa Proconsularis. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 15852.)

206. [Τίτω Καίσαρι Σεβαστῷ, ἀρχιερεῖ] μεγίστῳ, δημαρ|χικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ θ', αὐ|τοκράτορι τὸ ιε', πατρὶ πατρί|δος, ὑπάτῳ τὸ η', καὶ Καίσαρι | [Δομιτιανῷ] θεοῦ Οὐεσπα|σιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ υἱῷ, ὑπά|τῳ τὸ ζ', ἱερατεύοντος, διὰ | γένους Γ. Ἰουλίου Φαβίᾳ Μί|θρεος, τοῦ δήμου υἱοῦ, | φιλοσεβάστου, | ἐπὶ στεφανηφόρου Τι. Κλαυδίου Βίωνος | Νωνιανοῦ, ἀγωνοθετοῦντος Λ. Λικινίου | Πρόκλου, ξυσταρχοῦντος [τοῦ δεῖνος], | διοικοῦντος Λ. Σουλπικίου Φίρμου, οἱ πε|πληρωκότες τὰ ἰσηλύσια· | Σουλπίκιος Φῖρμος, | Ἀρτεμίδωρος Ἀρτεμᾶς, πατρομύστης, | Ἀπολλώνιος Εὔδημος, πατρομύστης, | Τρόφιμος Ἀσκληπιάδου, | Τύραννος Παπίου τοῦ Μενάνδρου. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 3173 A.)

Date, January–June, 80. Smyrna in Lydia.

207. Ὁ δῆμος [Αὐτοκράτορι Τί]|τῳ Καίσαρι Σεβαστῷ | καὶ πατρὶ θεῷ.

Blaundus in Phrygia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 3868.)

208. Imp. T. Caesari Au*g.*, | pont. max., trib. pot. VI, | imp. X, cos. VII, censori, | Ti. Claudius Theopom|pi f. Quir. Sabinus ex test. | Ti. Claudi Theopompi, pat*r*is.

Perinthus (Heraclea) in Thrace. (*C. I. L.* III, 7391.)

Date, July–December, 79 [?][2]

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[1] Given by some as VII; see Orelli, 437.

[2] Titus became *pontifex maximus* after tha death of Vespasian; his seventh consulate was in 79. The tribunician power and the imperatorship do not correspond to these dates, and should be VIIII and XIIII (or XV) respectively.

DEIFICATION AND WOSRHIP OF EMPERORS.

Both Vespasian and Titus were deified after death, and a temple was erected in their honor by Domitian. Three columns of this temple, which was located near the Capitol, are still standing. It is ordinarily known as the *templum Vespasiani*, and was dedicated to Vespasian, but it is sometimes called the *templum Vespasiani et Titi.*[1] The following inscription was upon the epistyle:

209. (*a*) Divo Vespasiano Augusto s. p. q. R.

(*b*) Imp. Caess. Severus et Antoninus Pii Felic. Augg. restituer. (*C. I. L.* VI, 938.)

There were undoubedly other temples erected in honor of Vespasian and of Titus. We have the record of one at Cumae in an inscription of the year 289.

210. M. Magrio Basso, L. Ragonio | Quintiano cos., K. Iunis, | Cumis in templo divi Vespa|siani — (*C. I. L.* X, 3698.)

There is a number of miscellaneous dedications to the emperors after their deaths, in addition to those already given in other connections.

211. *D*ivo Vespasiano | *patri* Domitiani Aug.

Near Barium in Apulia. (*Eph. Ep.* VIII, p. 15, no. 73.)

212. (*a*) *In honorem divi Vespasiani et* | divi Titi, | *divi Vespasiani* f.

(*b*) Imp. Nervae Caes*aris* | Traiani Aug. G*erm.* | Dacici.

(*c*) ------s, praef. fabr. bis, aedilis, d. d.

Capua in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 3830.)

213. Divo Tito divi *Vespasiani f. Vespa*siano Augusto, | Imp. Caesar divi Nervae f. Nerva *Traianus Aug. Germa*nicus Dac., pont. max., | trib. po*t.* ----, *imp.* ----, *cos.* ----, p. p., fecit.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 946.)

The inscription above was discovered beneath the epistyle of the columns of the old basilica of St. Peter on the Vatican, when

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[1] See *Notitia Reg.* VIII; Lanciani, *Ruins and Excavations*, pp. 288–291; Middleton, *Remains of Ancient Rome*, I, pp. 338–340; Gilbert, III, p. 124.

it was torn down by Pope Paul V to make room for a new building. To what the inscription refers is unknown.

214. Αὐτοκράτορα Τίτον | Καίσαρα Θεὸν | Σεβαστὸν Οὐεσ|πασιανὸν | ἡ πόλις. (*C. I. G.* I, 2494.)

Thebes in Boeotia,

215. (*a*) Αὐτοκράτ[ορα Τί]|τον Καίσαρα Θ[εόν], | θεοῦ Οὐεσπα-σ[ια]|νοῦ υἱόν, Σεβαστ[όν].

(*b*) [Οὐεσπασιαν]ὸν Θεόν.

(*c*) [Τί]τον Αὐτοκράτορα Θεόν, | θεοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ | υἱόν, Σεβαστόν.[1]

Near Ilium in Mysia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 3611.)

SODALES FLAVIALES.

Similar to the *sodales Augustales*, after the death of Vespasian there was established a *collegium* called *sodales Flaviales*. After the death of Titus, we find also *sodales Flaviales Titiales*, *sodales Titiales Flaviales*, and *sodales Titiales*. Dessau,[2] following Mommsen and Wilmanns, holds that the cult of Titus was placed in the hands of the *sodales Flaviales*, who then became *sodales Flaviales Titiales*, and that the order of the adjectives was sometimes reversed, or the *Flavialis* omitted, because the memory of Titus soon took precedence with the Romans over that of Vespasian. Following this view, it would seem that the name was a matter of individual preference, since the various forms occur apparently indiscriminately at all periods.

It has been suggested to me by Dr. Durham that perhaps there were four classes of these *sodales*: (1) those charged with the cult of Vespasian—*sodales Flaviales*; (2) those charged with the cult of Titus—*sodales Titiales*; (3) those priests of Vespasian to whom was later entrusted the cult of Titus also—*sodales Flaviales Titiales*; (4) those priests of Titus to whom was entrusted the cult of Vespasian also—*sodales Titiales Flaviales*. While there are objections to this view, it seems to me better than the other. It receives

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[1] Perhaps the same as (*a*).

[2] *De Sodalibus et Flaminibus Augustalibus*, *Eph. Ep.* III, pp. 211–213.

confirmation from the fact that, in the inscription quoted below, the titles *sodalis Flavialis* and *sodalis Titialis* are given separately.

These priests of the Flavian gens sometimes have the name *sacerdotes* instead of *sodales*.[1] Their number is unknown.[2] Outside of the inscriptions the only record of them is in Suetonius *Dom.* 4: *certamini praesedit* [*Domitianus*], ---------- *adsidentibus Diali sacerdote et collegio Flavialium.*

A list of the inscriptions containing mention of these *sodales* is given below. With the exception of the first one, they are not quoted, since they bear upon the subject of this investigation only in as far as they illustrate the range of this *collegium*. The general period, at least, of each inscription is, if possible, noted. The latest date at which the priesthood was held, for which we have inscriptional evidence, is about 200.[3]

216. A. Didius Gallus | *F*abricius Veiento,[4] cos. | III, XVvir sacris faciend., | sodalis Augustal., sod. Flavial., | sod. Titialis, et Attica eius, | Nometon. v. s. l. m.

Moguntiacum in Germania Superior. (Dessau, 1010.)

Inscription.	*Period.*
C. I. L. III, 6813,	Trajan.
VI, 1333,	Antoninus Pius.[5]
1523,	Consul in 159.
2189,	Unknown.

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[1] *C. I. L.* VI, 1523, 2189; VIII. 597, 7062.

[2] In *C. I. L.* XI, 1430, *XVvir Flavialium* is interpreted by Bormann *XVvir ex collegio Flavialium*; the number of the *sodales* is then conjectured to have been fifteen; but Mommsen (*Eph. Ep.* III, p. 213, note 1) holds that *XVvir Flavialium=XVvir sacris faciundis et ex Flavialibus.* For a discussion of this *collegium*, see Dessau, *De Sodalibus et Flaminibus Augustalibus*, *Eph. Ep.* III, pp. 211–213.

[3] *Cf. C. I. L.* VIII, 7062.

[4] Praetor under Nero (Dio, LXI, 6). He was accused of libeling the Fathers and priests in the books called by him *Codicilli* and was banished in 62 (Tac. *Ann.* XIV, 50). He was noted as an informer under Domitian, and also enjoyed the favor of Nerva (Pliny, *Ep* IV, 22, 4; IX, 13, 13, 19, 20; Juv. III, 185; IV, 113, 123, 129; VI, 113). His second consulship was probably during the reign of Domitian (Aur. Vict. *Epit.* 12, 5), and his third consulship may have been under Trajan (Pliny, *Paneg.* 61). *Cf.* Mommsen, *Korr. d. Westd. Zeit. f. Gesch. und Kunst*, III (1884), p. 86.

[5] *Cf.* Borghesi, *Oeuv.* IV, p. 159.

Inscription.	*Period*
C. I. L. VIII, 597,	Marcus Aurelius.
7062,	Septimius Severus.
XI, 1430,	Consul in May, 87.[1]
XIII, 1806,	Marcus Aurelius.
XIV, 2501,	Consul in 157.
Orelli, 364,	Trajan.
Henzen, 6050,	Unknown.
Dessau, 1078,	Antonines.
Bull. Com. 1890, p. 103,	Trajan and Hadrian.
Bull. dell' Inst. 1896, p. 253,	Trajan and Hadrian.

A single small fragment of the *acta* of this *collegium* has been discovered.

217. ---------*sodalium* Flavi*alium Titialium*, | *p. R. c. an.* DCC*C*-------- (*C. I. L.* VI, 1989.)

SEVIRI FLAVIALES.

As there were *sodales Flaviales* after the analogy of the *sodales Augustales*, so we find in the municipalities, after the death of Vespasian, *seviri Flaviales*. These sevirs were frequently also *seviri Augustales*, and are then termed *seviri Augustales Flaviales*. There are also cases of *seviri Augustales Flaviales Titiales Nerviales*.[2] Two examples of inscriptions of these sevirs are given below, followed by a list of the remainder.

218. Q. Caecilio | Telesphor., VI | vir. Flaviali | Cremon. et Munerar., | Calventia | Corneliana | marito optimo et | sibi.
Brixia in Gallia Transpadana. (*C. I. L.* V, 4399.)

219. C. Valerius ↄ l. | Sceptus, | VIvir Aug. Flavialis, | sibi et | Vettiae L. f. Romulae, uxori, | v. f.
Aquae Statiellae in Liguria. (*C. I. L.* V, 7511.)

Inscription.	*Place Found.*
C. I. L. III, 1768,	Narona in Dalmatia.
1835,	Narona in Dalmatia.
V, 4968,	Camunni in Gallia Transpadana.

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[1] *Cf. C. I. L.* VI, 2065.

[2] *Cf. C. I. L.* III, 1768, 1835. For a discussion of the *seviri Flaviales*, see de Ruggiero, *Dizionario Epigrafico*, I, pp. 845, 846.

Inscription.	*Place Found.*
C. I. L. V, 6353,	Laus Pompeia in Gallia Transpadana.
6369,	Laus Pompeia in Gallia Transpadana.
7018,	Augusta Taurinorum in Liguria.
7509,	Aquae Statiellae in Liguria.
XI, 1063,	Parma in Aemilia.
4639,	Tuder in Umbria.
XII, 1159,	Carpentorate in Gallia Narbonensis.

FLAMINES.

In addition to the *sodales*, the cult of the emperors was kept up by *flamines*. Borghesi[1] was of the opinion that these were chosen from the *sodales*, but this view is refuted by Dessau,[2] who shows that the two were in all probability separate institutions. We find inscriptions of flamens of most of the earlier emperors, and it is probably mere chance that there is no record of such priests for Vespasian or Titus.

Although there is no record of flamens of Vespasian or Titus created in Rome, there is a number of inscriptions of municipal flamens of both Vespasian and Titus. A list of these is here given.

Inscription.	*Place Found.*
C. I. L. II, 4212,	Tarraco in Hispania Tarraconensis.
6095,	Tarraco in Hispania Tarraconensis.
III, 660,	Philippi in Macedonia.
V, 5239,	Near Comum in Gallia Transpadana.
5667,	Ager Mediolaniensis in Gallia Transpadana.[3]
6360,	Laus Pompeia in Gallia Transpadana.
6513,	Novaria in Gallia Transpadana.
6514,	Novaria in Gallia Transpadana.
6797,	Eporedia in Gallia Transpadana.
6995,	Augusta Taurinorum in Liguria.
7021,	Augusta Taurinorum in Liguria.
7458,	Vardagate in Liguria.
IX, 2600,	Terventum in Samnium.
2855,	Histonium in Samnium.

[1] *Oeuv.* III, p. 402.

[2] *De Sodalibus et Flaminibus Augustalibus*, *Eph. Ep.* III, p. 221 ff.; see also Marquardt, *Staatsver.* III, pp. 473–475.

[3] An inscription of the younger Pliny.

Inscription.	*Place Found.*
C. I. L. X, 413,	Volcei in Lucania.
5382,	Aquinum in Latium.[1]
XIV, 292,	Ostia in Latium.
298,	Ostia in Latium.
400,	Ostia in Latium.
4142,	Ostia in Latium.

In addition to the flamens of Vespasian and Titus, there have been found inscriptions of *flaminicae* of Julia, the daughter of Titus,[2] and an inscription of a *sacerdos* of Domitilla, the daughter of Vespasian.[3]

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

VESPASIA POLLA.

The following inscription is given as supplemented by Bormann,[4] who refers it to Vespasia Polla, the mother of Vespasian.

220. *C. Caesari Augus*to Ge*rmanico*, | *Germanici Caesaris* f., Ti. Caes*aris Aug. n.*, | *divi Augusti pron.*, *pont.* max., trib. p*ot.* ----, *cos.* ---- | *Vespasia* -- f. Polla.

(*Arch. Epig. Mitth. aus Öster*, XV (1892), p. 34.)

Date, 37–41. Spoletium in Umbria.

Vespasia Polla was the daughter of a Roman knight of Nursia, a town connected by a road with Spoletium, the nearest town of Umbria. According to Suetonius,[5] there were many memorials of the family between the two towns. The name Polla (from Paulla), is not a common one, and the place and date of the inscription, together with the fact that it is a dedication to the emperor Gaius, to whom the mother of Vespasian would feel especial

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[1] An inscription of the poet Juvenal; *cf. Sat.* III, 318–321: *et quoties te* | *Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino*, | *me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam* | *converte a Cumis.*

[2] *C. I. L.* IX, 1153, from Aeclanum in Hirpini; *C. I. L.* V, 6514, from Novaria in Gallia Transpadana.

[3] *C. I. L.* V, 2829, from Patavium in Venetia. See no. 229.

[4] *Arch. Epig. Mitth. aus Öster.* XV (1892), pp. 34–37.

[5] Suet. *Vesp.* 1. Vespasia Polla is also mentioned in Suet. *Vesp.* 5.

gratitude because of favors shown her son,[1] point very strongly to the identification of Bormann.

DOMITIAN.

221. Domitiano, cos I*I*,[2] | sacerdoti | *c*onlegiorum omniu*m*,[3] | *p*rincipi iuventuti*s*.[4] (*C. I. L.* IX, 4955.)
Date, 73 [?] Cures in Sabini.

222. *Domiti*ano, | *princi*pi iuen*tut*.
Veleia in Aemilia. (*C. I. L.* XI, 1172.)

223. [Δομιτιανόν], | Οὐεσπασιανο[ῦ] | Καίσαρος υἱόν, | ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου | βουλὴ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν | ἑξακοσίων καὶ ὁ δῆμος.
Athens in Attica. (*C. I. A.* III, *add.* 461 b.)

224. Δομιτιανὸν Καίσαρα, Αὐτοκράτ|ορος Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Οὐ|εσπασιανοῦ υἱόν, | Ἀριστίδης σὺν τοῖς τέκνοις | ---------ικῷ καὶ Ἀριστίδῃ ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων. (*C. I. G.* I, 2495.)
Thebes in Boeotia.

JULIA.

225. T. Caesari | Aug. f., im*p*. V, | trib. pot. II.
Iu*liae* | T. Ca*esaris* | Im*p*. *filiae*.
Date, March–June, 73.[5] (*C. I. L.* VI, 941.)

226. Iuliae Aug. | T. fil.
Terventum in Samnium. (*C. I. L.* IX, 2588.)

227. Iulia*e* | August*ae* | divi Tit*i f*. | Trumplin*i* | et Benacens*es*.[6]
Brixia in Venetia. (*C. I. L.* V, 4313.)

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[1] *Cf.* Suet. *Vesp.* 2.

[2] *Cf.* no. 168; but the supplement might be III or IIII. Of Domitian's seven consulates before he became emperor, only two—the second, in 73, and the seventh, in 80,—were as *consul ordinarius*.

[3] It was customary for the princes to be elected *supra numerum* to all the larger sacred *collegia*; *cf.* Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II, pp. 1104–1106. Titus was also *sacerdos collegiorum omnium*; *cf.* no. 48.

[4] See p. 18, note 7.

[5] *Cf.* nos. 86 and 87, where Vespasian is imperator X (=Titus IIII) after March 1, 73.

[6] Alpine tribes near Brixia, probably dependencies of the Brixians. See Mommsen, *C. I. L.* V, pp. 507 and 515.

Julia, the daughter of Titus and his second wife, Marcia Furnilla, was given the title *Augusta* before the death of Titus,[1] and was consecrated by Domitian.[2] The date of her death is unknown, but she is named in the annual vow of the *Fratres Arvales* for the safety of the imperial family, January 3, 87,[3] but omitted in the vow of January 3, 90,[4] so that her death probably occurred between these dates.[5] She married her cousin, Flavius Sabinus,[6] but was later the mistress of Domitian.[7]

FLAVIA DOMITILLA.

228. Flaviae Domitillae | *Imp.* Vespasian*i* Caesar*is* Aug. | ---
Herculaneum in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1419.)

Flavia Domitilla was Vespasian's wife, who died before he came to the throne.[8]

229. *Flavi*a Domitil*la* *A*ug., | *Imp.* Caesa*ris* | *Vesp*asiani
A*ug.* ------ (*Bull. Com.* 1886, p. 302.)

This inscription from Rome is referred by Gatti[9] to the wife of Vespasian, but it may refer to his daughter, who also died before the period of his principate.[10]

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[1] *Cf.* no. 159, l. 40; no. 226; perhaps no. 326.

[2] Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* VI, p. 366. For *flaminicae* of Julia, *cf. C. I. L.* V, 6514; IX, 1153.

[3] *C. I. L.* VI, 2065.

[4] *C. I. L.* VI, 2067.

[5] It is, of course, possible, though extremely improbable, that the omission of her name in the vow of January 3, 90, may have been for some reason other than her death. Dessau (*Prosopographia*, II, p. 82, no. 281) shows from the evidence of coins that she was dead before the end of 91, but seems to have disregarded the evidence of the *acta*.

[6] See no. 93.

[7] *Cf.* Suet. *Dom.* 17, 22; Dio, LXVII, 3; Pliny, *Ep.* IV, 11, 6. For her life, see also Suet. *Tit.* 4, 5; Philost. *Vita Apoll. Tyan.* VII, 7; Juv. II, 32; Mart. VI, 3, 6; 13; IX, 1, 7; *C. I. L.* X, 1632.

[8] Suet. *Vesp.* 3; Aur. Vict. *Epit.* 10, 1; 11, 1; Eckhel. *Doct. Num. Vet.* VI, p. 345 f.

[9] *Bull. Com.* 1886, p. 302.

[10] Suet. *Vesp.* 3. *Cf.* also Quint. IV, *prooem.* 2; Eckhel, VI, p. 349.

The *diva Domitilla* in *C. I. L.* V, 2829, has usually been considered to refer to the wife of Vespasian, but Mommsen[1] argues that the daughter is meant. He bases his opinion upon a passage of Statius,[2] in which Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, and Domitilla, the sister of Domitian, are spoken of as deified and stars, but no mention is made of the mother, thus making it probable that she was never deified. If this be true, the Flavia Domitilla Augusta of the inscription above may be the daughter of Vespasian, because of the title *Augusta*. It is possible that this title was conferred on Vespasian's wife, but she is not so designated in no. 228.

DESCENDANTS OF FLAVIA DOMITILLA.

230. ---------- filia Flaviae Domitillae | *divi Vespasi*ani neptis, fecit Glycerae l. et -------- (*C. I. L.* VI, 948 a.)

231. ----------*filia Flaviae Domitillae d*ivi Vespasiani neptis, patri. (*C. I. L.* VI, 949.)

232. Tatia Baucyl*la* --- *nu*|trix septem lib*erorum proneptum* | divi Vespasian*i*, *filiorum Fl*(*avi*) *Clementis et* | Flaviae Domitil*lae*, *uxoris eius*, *divi* | Vespasiani neptis a*ccepto loco e*|ius beneficio hoc sepulchru*m feci mihi et* | meis libertis, libertabus po*sterisq. eorum*. (*C. I. L.* VI, 8942.)

The genealogy is apparently as follows: Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, his wife, had, besides their two sons, a daughter, Flavia Domitilla.[3] This daughter had, by a husband whose name is unknown, but who was perhaps of the Flavian gens,[4] a daughter, who was also named Flavia Domitilla. The latter married her second cousin, Flavius Clemens, son of Flavius Sabinus the elder brother of Vespasian,[5] and these two had seven children, among whom were the two sons whom Domitian had intended as his suc-

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[1] *Staatsr.* II, p. 822, note 1.

[2] *Silv.* I, 1, 98.

[3] Suet. *Vesp.* 3.

[4] Since the daughter's *nomen* was Flavia; but she may have taken this from her mother's family.

[5] Dio, LXVII, 14; Suet. *Dom.* 15.

cessors, and to whom he had given the names Vespasian and Domitian,[1] and the daughter of nos. 230 and 231. The identity of the *filia* of these two inscriptions, however, is disputed. De Rossi[2] would supply *Flavia Domitilla*, and refer to the granddaughter of Vespasian. The principal objection to this is the order of the words, which would be most unusual if such a meaning were intended. Mommsen[3] holds that the inscriptions refer to a daughter of Flavia Domitilla, the granddaughter of Vespasian, an interpretation which is better adapted to the order of words in the inscription, and which I have adopted. Mommsen's theory that Flavia Domitilla, the daughter of Vespasian, married her uncle, Flavius Sabinus, and that these two had a daughter, Flavia Domitilla, in addition to their two sons, Flavius Sabinus and Flavius Clemens, is refuted by de Rossi,[4] and later abandoned by Mommsen, himself.[5] Dio Cassius[6] states that Domitian banished Flavia Domitilla, his kinswoman, wife of Flavius Clemens, his cousin. Eusebius[7] makes her the daughter of the sister of Flavius Clemens, but has certainly confused the relationships.

233. Ser. Cornelio | Iuliano, frat. | piissimo, et | Calvisiae eius, | P. Calvisius | Philotas, et sibi, | ex indulgentia | Flaviae Domitill. | In fr. p. XXXV, | in agr. p. XXXX.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 16246.)

The location and wording of the inscription make the identification of this Flavia Domitilla with the granddaughter of Vespasian, not his wife or daughter, almost certain..

ARRECINA TERTULLA.

234. Dis manibus | M. Arrecini | Melioris, | Arrecina | Tertulla | delicio suo | fecit. | V. a. VIIII, d. X.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 12355.)

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[1] Suet. *Dom.* 15.

[2] *Bull. Arch. Crist.* III (1865), p. 20 ff.

[3] *C. I. L.* VI, 948, note.

[4] *Bull. Arch. Crist.* XIII (1875), p. 68.

[5] *C. I. L.* VI, 8942, note.

[6] LXVII, 14.

[7] *Hist. Eccl.* III, 18. *Cf.* also Hieronymus, *Ep.* 108, 7; Suet. *Dom.* 17.

235. D. m. | Arrecinae | Gnomes, | Arrecina | Tertulla | delicio suo | fecit. (*C. I. L.* VI, 12357.)

Arrecina Tertulla was the first wife of Titus. She was the sister of M. Arrecinus Clemens, praetorian prefect and twice consul.[1] After her death he married Marcia Furnilla, who became the mother of Julia.[2]

DOMITIA.

236. Domitiae Cn. f., | Domitiani Caesaris (uxori) | d. d. Herculaneum in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1422.)

Domitia Longina, the daughter of Cn. Domitius Corbulo and wife of L. Aelius Lamia, was seduced by Domitian about the time of the accession of Vespasian, and became his mistress. He subsequently married her, and she bore him a son in 73, but this son did not live long and nothing more is known of him.[3]

From an inscription of the reign of Domitian,[4] we learn that Domitia was born on February 11th. The same inscription also gives the natal day of Domitian, October 24th.[5]

CAENIS.

237. Dis manib. | Antoniae Aug. | l. Caenidis. | optumae patron., | Aglaus l. cum Aglao | et Glene et Aglaide, | filiis. (*C. I. L.* VI, 12037.)

Antonia Caenis was the freedwoman who became the concubine

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[1] *Cf.* nos. 169, 174, 335.

[2] *Cf.* Suet. *Tit.* 4.

[3] *Cf.* Suet. *Dom.* 3; perhaps also Statius, *Silv.* I, 1, 99; Mart. IV, 3, 8; Sil. Ital. III, 629. For the life of Domitia, see Suet. *Tit.* 10; *Dom.* 1, 3; Dio, LXVI, 3; 26; LXVII, 3; 15; Aur. Vict. *Caes.* 11, 7; *Epit.* 11, 11; Zon. XI, 18, 19; Jos. *Vita*, 76; Stat. *Silv.* III, 4, 18; Mart. VI, 3; *C. I. L.* VI, 2060, 2064, 2065, 2067, 2068, 8570, 8667, 8959, 11569, 16983, 17115, 19718, 20492, 24655; IX, 3419, 3432, 3469; X, 1738, 7649; XIV, 2795; XV, 548–558; *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1884, p. 80; 1890, p. 13; *Bull. de Corr. Hellén.* IX (1885), p. 22.

[4] *C. I. L.* X, 444.

[5] *Cf.* Suet. *Dom.* 1. It might be mentioned here that there is a list of *natales Caesarum* (Orelli, 1104), said to have been found in an old manuscript of the 8th or 9th century, which may have been copied from an inscription. In this list, the birthdays of Vespasian—November 17th,—of Titus—December 30th,—and of Domitian—October 24th—are given.

of Vespasian after the death of his wife, and who was reputed to have great influence over him. She died during his principate.[1]

238. D. m. | Fl(aviae) Aug. lib. Helpidi | Caenidianae, quae | cum vixit dea et sanctissima | dicta est, Callistus Aug. lib. | Hyginianus coniugi caris|simae, cum qua vixit bene an|nis L, et Ulpia Calliste, filia, matri pi|entissimae, libertis, libertabus, pos|terisque eorum. H. m. h. n. s. (*C. I. L.* VI, 18358.)

Flavia Helpis was undoubtedly a slave of Vespasian and attendant of Caenis. On being liberated, she took the gentile name of her former master and the cognomen Caenidiana, formed from the cognomen of her mistress, Antonia Caenis.

FLAVIA SABINA.

239. Flaviae T. *f.* | Sabinae | Caesenni Paeti (uxori).

Near Praeneste in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 2830.)

240. Hygiae, | Flaviae Sabinae | opstetr., vixit ann. XXX, | Marius Orthrus et | Apollonius contubernali | carissimae.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 6947.)

Flavia Sabina was without doubt connected in some way with the reigning family of the Flavians. Her husband was probably L. Caesennius Paetus, consul in 61, afterwards governor of Syria under Vespasian, where, in 72–73, he expelled Antiochus from the throne of Commagene.[2]

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, ETC.

241. C. Caecinae C. l. | Evanthe, liberto | optimo et | fidelissimo, | Caecina Paetus, | patronus, fe|*cit.*

Fratta Maggiore in Latium. (*C. I. L.* X, 5375.)

C. Caecina Paetus was suffect consul in 70, and curator of the banks and channel of the Tiber in 74.[3]

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[1] *Cf.* Suet. *Vesp.* 3, 21; *Dom.* 12; Dio, LXVI, 14.

[2] *Cf.* Tac. *Ann.* XIV, 29; XV, 6–8, 10–17, 24, 25, 28; Dio, LXII, 20–22; Jos. *B. I.* VII, 3, 4; 7, 1–3. He may, however, have been the L. Caesennius Paetus of no. 254.

[3] *Cf.* nos. 88 and 175.

242. Nymphis sanct.[1] novis repertis | in villam Surdinianam Amemphi | Caes. l. et Orciviae Phoebes et Rhodini lib. | eorum deduct. ad eam villam quae et ipsae | maiestati suae se dederunt, | Imp. Caesare Vespasiano III, M. Cocceio Nerva[2] cos.

Sinuessa in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 4734.)

Date, 71.

243. Iovi op. m., | Callistus | Alexandri, Caesaris | *ser*.----- *v*ot. s. l. l. | n*omi*ne suo | e*t* Iu*liae* Primae.

(*on side*) Posita Idib. ----, | Caesare Aug. f. Do*mitiano II*, | L. Valerio Catullo M*essalino* | cos. (*C. I. L.* V, 7239.)

Date, 73. Segusio in Alpes Cottiae.

Messalinus was noted as a delator under Domitian.[3] His praenomen is shown by this inscription to have been Lucius, not Marcus, as given in the *Fasti*.

244. *M. Pompeius* ---- Silvanus,[4] cos., proc*os*., *X*vir s. *f*., | de sua pecunia faciendum cu*r*.

Zian in Tripolitana. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 11006.)

245. T. Clodio M. f. Fal. | Eprio Marcello,[5] | cos. II, auguri, | curioni maximo, | sodali Augustali, | pr. per., procos. | Asiae III, | provincia Cypros.

Near Capua in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 3853.)

246. [Ἡ *βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος τῶν Δορυλαέων ἐκ τ*]*ῶν τῆς πολειτεί*|*ας ἀποτειμήσεων Τίτῳ Κλωδί*|*ῳ Ἐπρίῳ Μαρκέλλῳ ἀνθυπάτῳ τὸ β΄*, | *ἐπιμεληθέντος τῆς ἀναστάσε*|*ως τοῦ ἀνδριάντος καὶ τὴν βά*|*σιν ἐκ τοῦ ἰδίου κατασκευά*|*σαντος Θεογένους Μενάν*|*δρου τοῦ Μενεμάχου ἀρχι*|*παραφύλακος*.

(*Mitth. des deutsch. Arch. Inst. in Athen*, XIX (1894), p. 306.)

Date, 71–72.[6] Dorylaeum in Phrygia.

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[1] *Cf. C. I. L.* III, 3489; X, 5905; *etc.* See Preller, *Röm. Myth.* II, p. 125 ff.

[2] *Cf.* nos. 161, 168, 285.

[3] For Valerius Messalinus, *cf.* Tac. *Agric.* 45; Pliny, *Ep.* IV, 22, 5-6; Juv. IV, 113–122; Front. *De Aq.* 102; Aur. Vict. *Epit.* 12, 5.

[4] *Cf.* nos. 83 and 317.

[5] See p. 24, note 3.

[6] Since Eprius Marcellus was proconsul of Asia during the years 70–73. See p. 24, note 3.

247. Τλωέων ὁ δῆμος Ἔπριον Μαρκέλλον.

Tlos in Lycia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 4238 b.)

248. ---------- procos. Asia per tri*ennium* ------ | Hic lectus est ab divo Claud*io* ----- | ----*provinciam* rem optinui*t*------

Tusculum in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 2612.)

This inscription is referred to Eprius Marcellus because it is of the Flavin period and because he is the only man that is known to have held the proconsulate of Asia through three successive years.

249. Deis penatibus familiaribus,[1] | M. Fulvius M. f. Gillo, cos., fecit. (*C. I. L.* IX, 4776.)

Near Forum Novum in Sabini.

M. Fulvius Gillo was suffect consul in 76.[2]

250. Deis manibus | M. Fulvii M. l. | Leiti, | aram pecunia sua | decuriones domuus | patroni eius.

Forum Novum in Sabini. (*C. I. L.* IX, 4794.)

A dedicatory inscription to a freedman of M. Fulvius Gillo.

251. *Sex. Se*ntio Sex. f. | Caeciliano,[3] | *Xvir. st*l. iud., tr. mil. leg. VIII Aug., | ---aet., aed. pl., prae*t.*, *leg. p*r. pr. prov. | ----, *cur. a*lvei Tib. et ripar., l*eg. l*eg. XV Apollina*r.* | -----g. leg. pr. pr. utriusq. Mauretan., | cos., arbitratu | ------ uxor, et Atlantis li*b.* (*C. I. L.* IX, 4194.)

Amiternum in Sabini.

252. M. Arruntio | M. f. Ter. Aquilae, | IIIviro a. a. a. f. f., | quaest. Caesaris, | trib. pl., pr., cos., | XVviro sacr. fac., | filio.

Patavium in Venetia. (*C. I. L.* V, 2819.)

M. Arruntio Aquila was suffect consul sometime during the reign of Vespasian.[4]

253. *P. Galerio* --- | *An*i. Trachalo,[5] | *q.*, *tr.* plebis, pr., cos., | *VII*vir. epulonum, *proc*os. provinc. Afric., | *pat*rono, d. d.

Mediolanum in Gallia Transpadana. (*C. I. L.* V, 5812.)

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[1] *Cf.* Cic. *Rep.* V, 5, 7; Orelli, 2118.

[2] *Cf.* nos. 35, 194, 195.

[3] *Cf.* nos. 80 and 81.

[4] See no. 85 and notes.

[5] P. Galerius Trachalus was consul in 68 with Silius Italicus. After the defeat of Otho, he was protected by Galeria Fundana, the wife of Vitellius,

254. Imperio | domini Silvani, | C. Cossutius C. lib. Epaphroditus | aram Silvano marmoravit, item | simulacrum Herculis restituit, item | aediculam et aram eiusdem corrupta ref., | dedicavit K. Martis, | P. Calvisio Rusone,[1] L. Caesennio Paeto[2] cos.
(*C. I. L.* VI, 597.)

Date, probably during the reign of Vespasian.[3]

255. Herculi victori | pollenti potenti | invicto, d. d. l. m., | C. *Vibi*us Fronto, | viator q(uaestorius), | dedic. III K. Iul., | L. Vettio Paullo, | T. Iunio Montano cos.[4]

Date, June 29, 81. (*C. I. L.* VI, 328.)

256. Vitelliae | C. f. Rufillae | C. Salvi Liberalis[5] cos. (uxori), | flamini Salutis Aug., matri | optumae, | C. Salvius Vitellianus vivos. (*C. I. L.* IX, 5534.)

Urbs Salvia in Picenum.

257. Ἐκ τοῦ εἰσαχθέντος | ὕδατος ἐπὶ τὸν Δία τὸν | Ἀκραῖον ἐπὶ Οὐλπίου | Τραϊανοῦ[6] τοῦ ἀνθυπάτου | ἐν ταῖς στρατηγίαις | ταῖς Μάρκων Ἰουνίων | υἱοῦ καὶ πατρὸς----------

Smyrna in Lydia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 3146.)

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who was probably a relative of his. He was distinguished as an orator. His proconsulship of Asia was probably during Vespasian's reign. *Cf.* no. 334; *C. I. L.* VI, 1984; X, 5405, 6637; Tac. *H.* I, 90; II, 60; Quint. VI, 3, 78; VIII, 5, 19; XII, 5, 5-6; 10, 11; Front. *De Aq.* 102.

[1] Proconsul of Asia under Domitian (Mionnet, III, p. 94, no. 261; *Suppl.* VI, p. 132, nos. 357-360); in *acta Fratrum Arvalium* for the year 87 (*C. I. L.* VI, 2065).

[2] Given in a Pompeian triptych (*Hermes* XXIII (1888), p. 159) as L. Iunius Caesennius; proconsul of Asia under Domitian (LeBas, *Voyage Arch.* no. 358). He was probably the son of L. Caesennius Paetus, consul in 61, with whom he has often erroneously been identified; *cf.* no. 239.

[3] *Cf.* the Pompeian triptych, *Hermes* XXIII (1888), p. 159, which shows that the date of this inscription is previous to the eruption of Vesuvius in 79.

[4] *Cf.* nos. 159 and 160.

[5] *Cf.* nos. 61, 155, 156.

[6] See nos. 107, 258, 259; p. 19 (where read 'governor of Syria' instead of 'proconsul of Asia'); p. 54, note 1.

258. Θεοῖς πατρώοι[ς[1] καὶ] | Ἀπόλλωνι Ἀρχηγέτῃ | ὑπὲρ ὑγείας καὶ | σωτηρίας Μάρκ[ου] | Οὐλπίου Τραϊανο[ῦ] | τοῦ εὐεργέτου τῆς | πόλεως καὶ γυναικὸς | αὐτοῦ καὶ τέκνων | Ἀρτέμων Ἀρτέμωνος | εὐχαριστίας ἕνεκεν.

Island of Myndus. (*Bull. de Corr. Hell.* XII (1888), p. 281.)

259. Ὑπὲρ τῆς τοῦ [κυρίου ἡμῶν] | Αὐτοκράτορος Τί[του Καί]|σαρος ὑγιήας καὶ διαμόνης τῆς | Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας ἀποκατεστά|θη τὸ βλαβὲν περιτείχισμα τοῦ Αὐ|γουστήου διατάξαντος Μάρκου Οὐλπί|ου Τραϊανοῦ τοῦ ἀνθυπάτου ἐπιμελη|θέντος Πομπωνίου Βάσσου[2] τοῦ πρεσβευ|[τοῦ] τῆς ἐπιχορηγίας γενομένης ἐκ τῶν | [ἱερῶ]ν προσόδων γραμματεύοντος Λου|[κίου] Ἑρρενίου Περεγρείνου ἁγνοῦ τὸ β'.

Ephesus in Ionia. (*Bull. de Corr. Hell.* X (1886), p. 95.)

260. Ti. Plautio M. f. Ani. | Silvano Aeliano, | pontif., sodali Aug., | IIIvir. a. a. a. f. f., q. Ti. Caesaris, | legat. leg. V in Germania, | pr. urb., legat. et comiti Claud. | Caesaris in Brittannia, consuli, | procos. Asiae, legat. pro praet. Moesiae, | in qua plura quam centum mill. | ex numero Transdanuvianor. | ad praestanda tributa cum coniugib. | ac liberis et principibus aut regibus suis | transduxit. Motum orientem Sarmatar. | compressit, quamvis parte magna [*sic*] exercitus | ad expeditionem in Armeniam misisset. | Ignotos ante aut infensos p. R. reges signa | Romana adoraturos in ripam, quam tuebatur, | perduxit. Regibus Bastarnarum et | Rhoxolanorum filios, Dacorum fratrum [*sic*] | captos aut hostibus ereptos remisit; ab | aliquis eorum opsides accepit; per quem pacem | provinciae et confirmavit et protulit [*sic*]; | Scytharum quoque regem [*sic*] a Cherronensi, | quae est ultra Borustenen, opsidione summoto. | Primus ex ea provincia magno tritici modo | annonam p. R. adlevavit. Hunc legatum in in [*sic*] Hispaniam ad praefectur. urbis remissum | senatus in praefectura triumphalibus | ornamentis honoravit, auctore Imp. | Caesare Augusto Vespasiano, verbis ex | oratione eius q. i. s. s.:

Moesiae ita praefuit, ut non debuerit in | me differri honor tri-

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[1] *Cf.* Paton and Hicks, *Inscriptions of Cos*, no. 80.

[2] T. Pomponius Bassus, consul under Domitian in year unknown, legate of Galatia and Cappadocia about 95–101. Pliny wrote *Ep.* IV, 23 to him. *Cf. C. I. L.* III, 309, 377, 6896, 6897, 6899; VI, 1492; XI, 1147, p. III, ll. 13, 53; coins of Asia *ap.* Mionnet.

umphalium eius | ornamentorum; nisi quod latior ei | contigit mora titulus praefecto urbis.

Hunc in eadem praefectura urbis Imp. Caesar | Aug. Vespasianus iterum cos. fecit.

Tibur in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 3608.)

We know from Tacitus[1] that Aelianus was in Rome on June 21, 70, and offered up the prayer as pontifex maximus when the corner stone of the new Capitol was laid. Nothing is known of his legateship of Spain; he may even have resigned it for the prefecture of the city before having left Rome.

The eulogistic words of the *oratio*, in which Vespasian asked triumphal ornaments for him from the senate, refer to his legateship of Moesia during the reign of Nero, the acts and results of which are described above in the inscription.

Aelianus was suffect consul for the first time in 47,[2] and proconsul of Asia under Nero.[3] He was again suffect consul early in January, 74,[4] Vespasian probably resigning in his favor soon after the beginning of the year.[5] This date fixes the time of his prefecture of the city.[6]

261. [Αὐ]το[κρ]ά[το]ρα Κ[αί]σαρ[α Ο]ὐ|εσπασιανὸν Σεβαστόν, τὸν σω[τ]|ῆρα καὶ εὐεργέ[τη]ν τοῦ κό[σ]μου, | Ξανθίων ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος | [δι]ὰ Σέξστου Μαρκίου [Πρεί]σκου | [π]ρεσβευτοῦ αὐτοῦ, ἀντι-[στ]ρατήγ[ου] --------

Xanthus in Lycia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 4270.)

262. [Αὐτοκράτορι Καίσαρι] Οὐ[εσ]π[ασια]ν[ῷ] Σ[εβασ]τῷ, [τῷ σωτῆρι καὶ εὐεργέτῃ τοῦ κόσμου, Ξανθίων ἡ βουλὴ κα]ὶ ὁ [δ]ῆμος διὰ

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[1] *H.* IV, 53.

[2] *Cf. C. I. L.* X, 825.

[3] *Cf.* LeBas, *Voyage Arch.* no. 600 a.

[4] *Cf.* no. 311.

[5] Compare the case of L. Plotius Gryphus, p. 117, note 5.

[6] For a discussion of the first part of the above inscription, and the life of Aelianus, see Dessau, *C. I. L.* XIV, p. 394; *Prosopographia*, III, p. 47, no. 363; Henzen, *Ann. Inst. Arch.* 1859, p. 5 ff.

Σέξστου Μαρκ[ίου Π]ρείσκου πρ[εσ]βε[υ]τοῦ αὐ[τοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου], τελει[ώ]σαντος τὸ ἔργον [τοῦ δεῖνος] ----------

Xanthus in Lycia. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 4271.)

263. Σέξστον Μάρκιον | Πρεῖσκον, πρεσβευ[τὴ]ν | Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος | Οὐεσπασιανοῦ Σεβα|στοῦ καὶ πάντων | Αὐτοκρατόρων ἀπὸ [Τι-]| βερίου Καίσαρος,[1] | τὸν δικαιοδότην | Λυδατῶν ὁ δῆμος.

Lydae in Lycia. (*J. of Hell. Stud.* X (1889), p. 73, no. 25.)

Sex. Marcius Priscus, legate of Lycia during the reign of Vespasian, was suffect consul with Cn. Pinarius Aemilius Cicatricula, probably under Domitian.[2]

264. [ἡ πόλις] ἐ[τείμησεν | Λούκι]ον Σερουήνιον Λο[υκίου υἱὸν] | [Αἰμι]λίᾳ Κορνοῦτον,[3] δε[κάνδρον] | [ἐπ]ὶ τῶν κληρονομικῶν δικα[στηρί-ων], | ταμίαν δήμου Ρωμαίων ἐπα[ρχείας] | Κύπρου, ἀγορανόμον, στρατη-γ[όν], | πρεσβευτὴν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγο[ν] | Μάρκῳ Ἀπωνίῳ Σατουρνείνῳ[4] Ἀσί[ας] | ἐπαρχείας, τὸν ἑαυτῆς εὐεργέτην.

Near Acmonia in Phrygia. (*A. J. of Arch.* I (1885), p. 148.)

265. ------ Λ]εύκιον Σερουήνιο[ν Λευκίου υἱὸν] | [Αἰμιλίᾳ Κορ-νοῦ]τον------

Apollonia in Pisidia. (Sterrett, *Wolfe Ex. to A. M.* no. 533.)

266. Λουκίῳ Μεστρίῳ Φλώρῳ[5] ἀνθυπάτῳ παρὰ | Λουκίου Πομπηΐου Ἀπολλωνίου Ἐφεσίου·

Μυστήρια καὶ θυσίαι, κύριε, καθ' ἕκαστον | [κ.τ.λ.]

Ephesus in Ionia. (*Bull. de Corr. Hell.* I (1877), p. 289.)

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[1] This statement is certainly erroneous. Marcius Priscus could not have been legate of Lycia from Tiberius to Vespasian. The inscription comes from a manuscript copy by Mr. Bent, and some mistake was probably made by him in the transcription.

[2] *Cf.* nos. 37 and 104.

[3] *Cf.* LeBas, *Voyage Arch.* nos. 750, 751, 756.

[4] Suffect consul under Nero in year unknown, governor of Moesia in 69, a partisan first of Vitellius, then of Vespasian. His proconsulship of Asia was probably during Vespasian's reign. *Cf.* Tac. *H.* I, 79; II, 85, 96; III, 5, 9, 11; V, 26; *C. I. L.* VI, 2039–2042, 2044.

[5] With Otho's forces at Bedriacum, suffect consul in year unknown, a friend of Vespasian and of Plutarch. *Cf.* Suet. *Vesp.* 22; Plut. *Otho*, 14; *Quaest. Conv.* I, 9; III, 3-5; V, 7, 10; VII, 1, 2, 4, 6; VIII, 1, 2, 10.

267. Cn. Pompeio | Collegae, | patrono co*l.* | d. d.

Antioch in Pisidia. (*C. I. L.* III, 6817.)

Cn. Pompeius Collega was legate of Galatia under Vespasian.[1]

268. *P. Tullio P. f. Stel. Varroni*, | Xvir. stlitib. *iudicand.*, | tr. mil. leg. VIII bis August., | q. urbano, pro q. provinc. | Cretae et Cyrenarum, | aedili pl., | pr., legato divi | Vespasiani leg. XIII Geminae, | procos. provinc. Macedoniae, | P. Tullius Varro[2] | optimo patri.

Ager Viterbiensis in Etruria. (*C. I. L.* XI, 3004.)

269. [Ἀραδίων] ἡ βουλ[ὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος] | ------ίνιον Σεκοῦν[δον][3] | [ἔπαρ]χον σπείρης [Θ]ρα[κῶν | πρ]ώτης, ἔπαρχον ------- | -------ων, ἀντεπίτρο[πον Τιβε|ρίο]υ Ἰουλίου Ἀλ[ε]ξ[άνδρου[4] | ἐπ]άρχου [τ]οῦ Ἰουδαι[κοῦ στρατοῦ, | ἐπίτ]ροπον Συρ[ίας, ἔπαρχον ἐν | Αἰγύπ]τῳ λεγεῶνος ε[ἰκοστῆς | δευτέρας].

Island of Aradus. (Mommsen, *Herm.* XIX (1884), p. 644.)

270. A. Caesennius Galli | l. Herma,[5] | A. Caesennius Italicus, | Caesennia L. l., Erotis uxor, | fecerunt sibi et suis | lib., libert., posterisq. eorum | sepulchrum macereis circumclusum, | in fr. p. CCC, in agr. p. XCVI, q. f. iug.

Ostia in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 730.)

271. Lusia M. f. Paullina, | Sex. Vettuleni Cerialis, | sibi et | M. Vergilio M. f. Ter. Gallo Lusio, | patri, prim. pil. leg. XI,

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[1] *Cf.* no. 147.

[2] The son's name appears also in *C. I. L.* XI, 3364, whence is derived the supplement for the beginning of the above inscription.

[3] Mommsen (*Hermes* XIX (1884), p. 644) refers to C. Plinius Secundus—the elder Pliny—but this is improbable; *cf.* Hirschfeld, *Bull. dell' Inst. Arch. Germ.* 1887, p. 152; Dessau, *Prosopographia*, III, p., no. 51. 373.

[4] Made procurator of Judaea by Claudius; prefect of Egypt 66–70. He was the first to cause the troops to swear allegiance to Vespasian—on the Kalends of July, 70, the day from which Vespasian dated the beginning of his principate. Soon after, he returned to Judaea and held command in the army under Titus. *Cf.* Tac. *Ann.* XV, 28, *H.* I, 11; II, 74, 79; Suet. *Vesp.* 6; Jos. *Antiq.* XX, 5, 2; *B. I.* II, 11, 6; 15, 1; 18, 7-8; IV, 10, 6; V, 1, 6; 5, 3; 12, 2; VI, 4, 3; Böckh, *C. I. G.* 4957; scarcely *C. I. L.* VI, 294.

[5] A freedman of the A. Caesennius Gallus of no. 146.

praef. cohort. | Ubiorum peditum et equitum, donato | hastis puris duabus et coronis aureis | ab divo Aug. et Ti. Caesare Aug., praef. fabr. | III, trib. mil. cohort. primae, idio*log*o | ad Aegyptum, IIvir. iterum, pontif., | A. Lusio A. f. Ter. Gallo, fratri, | trib. mil. leg. XXII Cyrenaicae, praef. equit.

Venafrum in Samnium. (*C. I. L.* X, 4862.)

Sex. Vettulenus Cerialis was legate of the fifth Macedonica in the Jewish war.[1] The Cerialis of the following inscription was probably his son.

272. ------ Κεριᾶλιν, Αὐτοκράτορος Οὐ[εσ]πασιανοῦ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ πρεσβυτὴν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον, ὁ δᾶμος.

(Stephani, *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, II, p. 236.)

Perinthus (Heraclea) in Thracian Chersonese.

This Cerialis, governor of Moesia under Vespasian, still held the post in 82, as is shown by a military diploma of that year.[2] In this diploma his full name, C. Vettulenus Civica Cerialis, is given, removing all question of the identity of the governor of Moesia with Sex. Vettulenus Cerialis, legate of the fifth Macedonica. Civica Cerialis, while proconsul of Asia, was put to death by order of the emperor Domitian.[3]

273. C. Helvidius | C. f. Arn. | Prisco.

Ager Praenestinus in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 2844.)

274. C. Helvidius Priscus, arbiter | ex compromisso inter Q. | Tillium Eryllum, procurato|rem Tilli Sassi,[4] et M. Paquium Aulanium, | actorem municipi Histoniensium, u|trisq. praesentibus iuratus sententiam | dixit in ea verba q. inf. s. s.

Cum libellus vetus ab actoribus Histoniensium | prolatus sit, quem desideraverat Tillius | Sassius exhiberi, et in eo scriptum fuerit | eorum locorum, de quibus agitur, fa|ctam definitionem per Q. Coelium Gal|lum: M. Iunio Silano, L. Norbano Balbo | cos.,

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[1] *Cf.* no. 12.

[2] *C. I. L.* III, p. 1960.

[3] *Cf.* Tac. *Agric.* 42; Suet. *Dom.* 10.

[4] *Cf.* nos. 151, 152, 155, 159, 160.

VIII K. Maias,[1] inter P. Vaccium Vitulum, | auctorem Histoniensium fundi Heriani|ci, et Titiam Flaccillam, proauctorem Til|li Sassi fundi Vellani, a(ctum) e(sse) in re praesenti | de controversia finium, ita ut utrisq. | dominis tum fundorem praesentibus | Gallus terminaret, ut primum palum | figeret a quercu pedes circa undec|im, abesset autem palus a fossa—neque | apparet quod pedes scripti essent | propter vetustatem libelli interrupti | in ea parte, in qua numerus pedum | scri*p*tus videtur fuisse:—inter fos|sam autem et palum iter commun*e* | esset, cuius prop*r*ietas soli Vacci Vituli esset. | Ex eo palo e regione ad fraxinum notatam pal|um fixum esse a Gallo et ab eo palo e regione ad | supercilin(m) ultimi lacus Serrani in partem sinisterio|*rem d*erectam finem ab eodem Gallo.

Buca in Frentani. (*C. I. L.* IX, 2827.)

The C. Helvidius Priscus of these inscriptions is probably identical with the Helvidius Priscus who was praetor at the time of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol in 70, the son-in-law of Thrasea, and one of the boldest of the 'republicans'.[2] The omission of the list of his offices and honors in no. 273 may be due to the fact that he died in exile.[3] Dessau,[4] as further proof of the identification, quotes the statement of Tacitus,[5] that Helvidius Priscus was from Cluviae. We know that Cluviae was a municipality of the Arnensian tribe, to which the C. Helvidius Priscus of the first inscription above belonged. The inscriptions may, however, refer to the father or son of Helvidius Priscus, the praetor.

275. ----------toni, equo p*ubl.* | Aug., pontifici, IIviro qui*nq.*, | *pr*a*e*f. Imp. Vespasiani Caesar. Aug., | *pu*blic*e* ex decr. | dec. et | *po*puli voluntat.

Berytus in Syria. (*C. I. L.* III, 170.)

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[1] April 24, 19.

[2] *Cf.* Tac. *H.* II, 91; IV, 4-6, 43, 53; Suet. *Vesp.* 15.

[3] *Cf.* Suet. *Vesp.* 15.

[4] *C. I. L.* XIV, 2844, note.

[5] *H.* IV, 5.

276. *C.* Betitio C. f*il.* | *C*or. Pietat*i*, | *p*raef. coh. Pr*im.* | *Fla*viae Comm*age*|*n*orum, q., IIIIvir. *i. d.*, | *III*Ivir quinq*uenn.*, | *B*etitius Pius, fil*ius*, | *p*atri optimo, e*t* | *N*eratia Proci*lla* | viro optimo fecer*un*t. (*C. I. L.* IX, 1132.)

Near Aeclanum in Hirpini.

The cohort *Prima Flavia Commagenorum* must have been formed or so named by Vespasian after the reduction of Commagene to a province, in 72–73.[1] C. Betitius Pietas was probably prefect during Vespasian's reign, or soon after. The son, Betitius Pius, was curator of public works at Venusia under Hadrian.[2]

277. *Sex. Appio* Sex. filio Volt. | Severo, | *IIIIvir*o viarum curandarum, | *tribu*no milit. leg. III Gallicae, | *sodal*i Titio, quaestori | *T. Ves*p. Caesaris Augusti fili,[3] | *p*atri piissimo, | *Appia Sex.* fil. Severa, Ceioni Commodi. (*C. I. L.* VI, 1348.)

278. Appiae Sex. f. Severae, | Ceioni Commodi, cos., | VIIvir. epulonum. (*C. I. L.* VI, 1349.)

L. Ceionius Commodus, the husband of Appia Severa, was *consul ordinarius* in 78.[4]

279. T. Rutilio | Varo, | trib. mil. leg. | V Macedonic., | praefecto alae Bos(poranorum), | q. divi Vespasiani, | aed. cur., com. Imperato., | patrono, | d. d.

Nola in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1258.)

280. *Q. Glitio P.* f. Stel. | *Atilio* Agricolae, cos. II, | *VII*viro epulonum, sodali | Augustali Claudiali, legat. pro pr. | Imp. Nervae Caes. Traian. Aug. Ger. Dacici | provinc. Pannon., donato ab eodem | bello Dacico donis militaribus, corona | murali vallari classic. aurea, hast. | puris IIII, vexillis IIII, legato pro pr. | provinc. Belgic. divi Nervae, leg. | leg. VI Ferrat., leg. His-

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[1] *Cf.* p. 105, note 2; Suet. *Vesp.* 8; Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* III, p. 252.

[2] *Cf. C. I. L.* IX, 1160–1162.

[3] *Cf.* no. 70.

[4] *Cf.* no. 155.

pan. *citerior.*, | praetori, *aedili curuli*, *q.* | di*vi Vespasiani*, *trib. mil. leg.* | I *Italicae*, *Xviro stlit. iudic.*, *seviro eq. R.*, --------
Augusta Taurinorum in Liguria. (*C. I. L.* V, 6977.)

There is a number of these inscriptions,[1] found at Augusta Taurinorum, all very similar, though some were carved at an earlier date than this. Some of them, at least, were dedicated by states of the provinces that Agricola had governed.[2] Agricola was consul for the second time in 103.[3]

281. Q. Caesio Q. f. | Fal. Fistulano, | curatori oper. | publicor. dato | a divo Aug. Vespasian., | aed., q., IIvir., praef. fabr., | Cisonia L. f. Firmilla, | uxor, pecun. sua, | et Q. Caesi Optandi, f. sui. | Cisoniae Firmill. | L. d. d. d.
Nola in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1266.)

282. ---------- fisci et curatori divi Titi in Bae|tica, prae*f.* Galleciae, pr*a*ef. fisci | Germaniae Caesarum Imp., tribu|no leg. VIII, flamini Augustali | in Baetica primo ----------
Castulo in Hispania Tarraconensis. (*C. I. L.* II. 3271.)

283. ---------- *pro*curatori | *divi Ve*spasiani et | divi Titi, | Augustales. | L. d. d. d.
Nola in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1261.)

284. ---------- | cohort. I Breucor., | trib. mil., proc. | divi Titi, Alexan|driae agonothetae certaminis penta|heterici bis, | ex testamento | Domestici lib., | heredes, | C. Caecilius Fronto et | M. Flavius Urbanus. (*C. I. L.* II, 4136.)
Tarraco in Hispania Tarraconensis.

285. M. Carantius Macrinus, centurio coh. | primae urbanae, | factus miles in ead. cohorte, Domitiano II cos.,[4] | beneficiar.

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[1] *C. I. L.* V, 6974-6987.

[2] *C. I. L.* V, 6984-6987.

[3] *Cf. C. I. L.* III, p. 864. An inscription of a slave of his is given in *C. I. L.* VI, 14740.

[4] 73.

Tettieni Sereni,[1] leg. Aug., Vespas. X cos.,[2] | cornicular. Corneli Gallicani,[3] leg. Aug., equestrib. | stipendis, Domit. VIIII cos.,[4] item Minici Rufi,[5] legati Aug., | evocatus Aug., Domit. XIIII cos.,[6] centurio, Imp. Nerva II cos.,[7] t. p. i.

Near Genava in Gallia Narbonensis. (*C. I. L.* XII, 2602.)

286. Leg. III Cyr., | centuria Iuli Saturnini, Imp. | Tito VIII cos., a. XXII, | T. Cominius Bassus, Da|masco, militavit an|nos XXII, vixit annos | XXXX, h. e. s.

Alexandria in Egypt. (*C. I. L.* III, 6603.)

Date, 80.

287. Deo MHΔYZEI[8] mensam, | C. Minutius Laetus, vetran. | leg. VII C. P. F., pro se et suis | v. s. l. m., | Imp. Vespasiano VII cos. | Ἀντιοχέος τῆς πρὸς Δάφνην | τόδε δῶρον.

Philippopolis in Thrace. (*C. I. L.* III, 6120.)

Date, 76.

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[1] T. Tettienus Serenus, suffect consul with C. Scoedius Natta Pinarianus in year unknown (Borghesi, *Oeuv.* V, p. 311, conjectured 83), was probably legate of Gallia Lugdunensis, since the first urban cohort, created by Vespasian, had its camp at Lugdunum during the period of the Flavian emperors (see Mommsen, *Eph. Ep.* V, p. 118–120.). The same is true of Cornelius Gallicanus and Minicius Rufus. For Tettienus Serenus, see also *C. I. L.* VI, 163 and 1984; perhaps a freedman of his is named in *C. I. L.* VI, 2184, l. 6, and X, 531.

[2] Since Vespasian died during his ninth consulship, either the X is an error for IX, or Vespasian is given by mistake as consul in 80. The former seems more probable; the date would then be 79.

[3] Suffect consul in 84 (*C. I. L.* III, p. 1963); *cf.* also *C. I. L.* XI, 1147.

[4] 83.

[5] Consul in 88 with Domitian, and, after the resignation of the emperor, with L. Plotius Gryphus. *Cf. C. I. L.* VI, 541, 2065; *Jour. of Hellenic Studies*, IV (1883), p. 432; *Bull. Com.* 1887, p. 188; Censorinus, 17, 11; Pliny, *Ad Trai.* 72.

[6] 88.

[7] Nerva was consul for the second time in 90 with Domitian. He is here named alone with the later title of Imperator *honoris causa*. This serves to fix the date of the inscription during his reign. For Nerva, *cf.* also nos. 161, 168, 242.

[8] See Roscher, *Lexikon der griech. u. röm. Myth.* II, col. 2519.

288. L. Arrio | Macro, | veterano, | milit. ann. XXXVI, | in aere inciso ab | divo Vespasiano, | decurioni Aquileiae, | Arria *L.* lib. Trophime patrono v. f. | sibiq. et suis, | C. Vario Arriano, annor. XV, | ab amico deceptus.

Aquileia in Venetia. (*C. I. L.* V, 889.)

289. Augusto, | Paci perpetuae et Concordiae | Augustae, | Q. Vibius Felicio, sevir, et | Vibia Felicula, ministra tutelae | Augustae, | d. s. p. d. d. (*C. I. L.* II, 3349.)

Near Mancha Real in Hispania Tarraconensis.

This inscription is almost certainly to be assigned to the reign of Vespasian, on account of the formation of the letters. It would seem that, together with the cult of Augustus by the *seviri Augustales*, there was combined the cult of *tutela Augusta* by the wives or daughters of the *seviri*.

290. Ψ(ήφισμα). | Ιά πρὸ καλ(ανδῶν) Ἀπρειλίων· | γραφ(ομένῳ) παρῆσ(αν) Φουλούιος | Πρόβος, Λούκιος Πούδης, Νεαπολ(ιτανὸς) | Ποῦλχερ· περὶ οὗ προσανήνεγκεν | τοῖς ἐν προσκλήτῳ Κορνήλιος | Κερ[ι]ᾶλις ὁ ἄρχ(ων), περὶ τούτου τοῦ | πράγματος οὕτως εὐηρέστησεν· | Λικινίῳ Πολλίωνι ἀνδρὶ τοῦ | ἡμετέρ(ου) τάγματος πατρός τε | βουλευτοῦ ἐπιεικῶς καὶ ἀξίως | τῆς πόλεως ἀναγραφ(εύοντος) τόπον | εἰς κηδ(είαν) δίδοσθαι, ὃν ἂν οἱ προσ-| ήκοντες αὐτοῦ ἕλωνται ἐκτὸς | τῶν ἱερῶν ἢ μεμισθ(ωμένων) τόπων, | λιβ(ανωτοῦ) τε λ(ίτρας) κ΄ εἰς παραμυθ(ίαν) τῶν γονέων.

C. Licinius Proclus et Meclonia | C. f. Secundilla, parentes. | L. d. d. d. (*C. I. L.* X, 1489.)

Naples in Campania.

This decree of the decurions of Naples grants a place for the burial of Licinius Pollio, son of C. Licinius Proclus. The latter is scarcely to be identified with the Licinius Proculus who was praetorian prefect under Otho.[1] The approximate date of the decree is fixed by the fact that the names of Cornelius Cerialis, Lucius Pudens, and Fulvius Probus also appear in a similar decree, of the year 71, which here follows.

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[1] *Cf.* Tac. *H.* I, 46, 82, 87; II, 33, 39, 40, 44, 60; Plut. *Otho*, 7, 8, 11, 13; Zon. XI, 15.

291. Τεττίᾳ Κάστᾳ ἱερείᾳ τ[οῦ)------- | τῶν γυναικῶν οἴκου διὰ βίου ψηφ[ίσματα]. | Ἐπὶ ὑπάτων Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ υἱοῦ Δομιτι[ανοῦ καὶ Γαίου] | Οὐαλερίου Φήστου[1] ιδ' Ληναιῶνος·[2] γραφ[ομένων παρῆσαν] | Δούκιος Φροῦγι, Κορνήλιος Κεριᾶλις, Ἰούνιος ------ | περὶ οὗ προσανήνεγκεν τοῖς ἐν προσκλήτῳ Τρανκουΐλλιος Ῥοῦφος ὁ ἀντάρχων, περὶ τού[του τοῦ πράγματος οὕτως εὐερέστησεν·] | τὴν γνώμην ἁπάντων ὁμολογοῦντας κοινὴν εἶναι λύπην τὴν πρόμοιρον Τεττίας Κά[στας τελευτὴν, γυναικὸς φιλοτιμησαμέ-] | νης εἴς τε τὴν τῶν ἁπάντων εὐσέβειαν καὶ εἰς τὴν τῆς πατρίδος εὔνοιαν, ἀργυρῶν ἀνδριάντων ἀνε[κλείπτοις ἀναστάσεις τοῖς θεοῖς ποιη]|σαμένης πρὸς τὸ μεγαλοψύχως εὐεργετῆσαι τὴν πόλιν, τιμᾶν ἀνδριάντι καὶ ἀσπίδι ἐγγ[εγραμμένῃ Τεττίαν Κάσταν καὶ θάπτειν αὐτὴν] | δαπάνῃ μὲν δημοσίᾳ, ἐπιμελείᾳ δὲ τῶν προσηκόντων, οὓς δυσχερές ἐστιν παραμυθήσασθαι δι[ὰ------καὶ τό]|πον εἰς κηδείαν δίδοσθαι καὶ εἰς ταῦτα ἐξοδιάζειν. Ἐπὶ ὑπάτων Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ [υἱοῦ Δομιτιανοῦ καὶ Γαίου Οὐαλερίου Φήστου ------ πρὸ καλ(ανδῶν)] | Ἰουλίων· γραφομένων παρῆσαν Γράνιος Ῥοῦφος, Λούκιος Πούδης, Ποππαῖ[ος Σεουῆρος]. | Περὶ οὗ προσανήνενκεν τοῖς ἐν προσκλήτῳ Φούλβιος Πρόβος ὁ ἄρχων, περὶ τούτου τοῦ π[ράγματος οὕτως εὐηρέστησεν· τὴν μὲν εἰς τὸν ἀνδριάντα] | δημοσίαν δαπάνην, ἣν ἡ βουλὴ συμπαθοῦσα ἐψηφίσατα Τεττίᾳ Κάστᾳ, εὖ [ἔχειν· ἄξιον δὲ καὶ ἐπαινέσαι αὐτὴν καὶ στεφανῶσαι] | χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ μαρτυροῦντας αὐτῆς τῷ βίῳ δημοσίῳ ἐπαί[νῳ ὅτι]------ | Ἐπὶ ὑπάτων Λουκίου Φλαουίου Φιμβρία καὶ Ἀτειλίου Βαρβάρου[3]------[γραφομένων παρῆσαν] | Ἀρίστων Βύκκου, Ἀουίλλιος Ἀρριανὸς, Οὐέρριος Λειβ[ερᾶλις· | περ]ὶ οὗ προσανήνενκεν τοῖς ἐν προ|κλήτῳ Ἰούλιος Λειουεια[ν]ὸ[ς ὁ ἀντ]άρχ[ων, περὶ τούτου τοῦ πράγματος οὕτως εὐηρέστησεν·] | [Τεττ]ίᾳ τόπον εἰς κηδείαν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ἐν μετώπῳ μέχρι ---------- | ---- κόντα ἓξ οἰκοδομεῖν ἐπιτρέπειν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς στ[ήλης εἰς---- πανταχόσε ἄλλῳ μηδενὶ κηδείαν | ἐπὶ] τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ δίδοσθαι. | ----Δομίτιοι Λέπιδ[ος καὶ]---- | ----τῃ μητρὶ καὶ Λ. Δομ[ίτιος ------τῃ γυναικὶ ἐποίησαν].[4] (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 5838= Vaglieri, *Syll. Epig. Orb. Rom.* II, p. 258, no. 1735.)

Date, June, 71. Naples in Campania.

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[1] See no. 27.

[2] May and beginning of June.

[3] *Cf.* no. 310.

[4] See Vaglieri, *Syll. Epig. Orb. Rom.* II, p. 258, no. 1735, for Latin transcription, and Böckh, *C. I. G.* 5838, for notes.

SLAVES AND FREEDMEN.

292. Bellone, | Stephanus Imp. | Vespasiani Caesaris | Aug. (servus) | v. s. l. m. (*C. I. L.* XI, 1315.)
Luna in Etruria.

293. Securitati | cognitionis suae, | Fortunatus Aug. l., | verna paternus, | ab epistulis | accensus patron. | divo Aug. Vespasiano, | lictor curiat., | viat. honor. dec. cos. et pr., | et sibi et | Epaphrodito Aug. l., | ab epistulis, fratri suo.
(*C. I. L.* VI, 1887.)

294. ---------- Caes. Vespasiani | signum liberi pa|tris.[1]
Berytus in Syria. (*C. I. L.* III, 160.)

295. Eutacto | Aug. lib., proc, | accenso delat. | ab divo Vespasiano, | patri optimo, | Clemens, filius. (*C. I. L.* VI, 1962.)

296. Aepolo | Imp. T. Aug. disp. | Galbiano, | Gemina Felicia, | coniunx, et | C. Geminus Spes, f., | b. m. posuerunt.
(*C. I. L.* VI, 8819.)

297. Herculi sacr. | Daphnus, Imp. | T. Caes. Aug. Vespa|siani ser. pecul(iaris),[2] | vilicus praedior. | Peduceanor., | d. d.
(*C. I. L.* VI, 276.)

298. Silvano[3] *sac.* | Successus Agathemer*i*, | Imp. T. Caesaris Aug. | ser. | *p*aterni, vicarius, | *v*otum posuit.
Ostia in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 50.)

299. Isidi sacr. | Crescens, | Caesaris | Vespasiani[4] (servus), | ex viso posuit. (*C. I. L.* VI, 346.)

300. Aprilis Lampadar, | Titi Caesaris ser., | vix. annis XX. | Diadumenus et Ianuarius, | ser. Titi Caesaris, | fratri suo posuerunt. (*C. I. L.* VI, 8867.)

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[1] Not certainly genuine.

[2] A slave of a slave; practically equivalent to the *vicarius* of no. 298. *Cf. Digest.* XXXXIX, 17, 6.

[3] *Cf.* no. 89.

[4] Probably Titus, since Vespasian would scarcely be so styled, even in a rude inscription of the lower classes.

301. Iulia Sabina | vixit annis XXV. | Ianuarius, | Domitiani Caesaris l., | scriba cub(icularius), contubernali | optumae fecit.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 8768.)

302. Persicus, lib. | manumissus at consilium[1] procuratorio nom*ine* | aput Domitianum Caesarem in secund*o* cos.,[2] exercuit | decurias duas viatoria et lictoria consulares, | C. Cornelio Persico, f., habenti equum publicum, | Corneliae Zosimae, matri eius, habenti ius quat|tuor liberorum beneficio Caesaris, libertis liber|tabusque, liberis eorum posterisque suis eorumve.

(*C. I. L.* VI, 1877.)

Inscriptions, chiefly sepulchral, have been found of a great number of freedmen of Vespasian and Titus that can be recognized as such by the name T. Flavius and the fact that they were *Augusti liberti.* It would be an almost endless and certainly profitless task to transcribe these. Among the inscriptions of the city of Rome, where they are naturally most numerous, nearly one hundred were noted, in a search that was by no means exhaustive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSCRIPTIONS ON STATUE OF MEMNON.

On the statue or colossus of Memnon at Thebes in Egypt a number of inscriptions has been carved by those who visited it and heard the sound given forth by it when touched by the rays of the morning sun.[3] These inscriptions range in date from 69 to 196. The following were carved during the reigns of Vespasian and Titus.

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[1] On the *consilium* instituted by the *Lex Aelia Sentia* in the year 4 to regulate the manumission of slaves, see Haenel, *Corpus Legum ante Iustinianum Latarum*, p. 20 ff.; Puchta, *Instit.* II, § 213, 2.

[2] 73.

[3] See *C. I. L.* III, p. 9 ff.; Roscher, *Lexikon der griech. und röm. Myth.* II, col. 2661 ff.

303. Ti. Iulius | Lupus,[1] pr. Ae*g*., | audi Memno*nem* | hora ---- | et ------ (*C. I. L.* III, 31.)

Date, early in Vespasian's reign.

304. L. Iunius Calvinus, | praef. montis Ber*e*nic.,[2] | audivi Memnonem cu*m* | Minicia Rustica, uxore, XV | K. Apriles, hor. II, anno IV[3] Imp. n. | Vespasiani Augus.

Date, March 18, 72. (*C. I. L.* III, 32.)

305. *T.* Suedius Clemens,[4] | praef. castror., | audi Memmnone(m) | --II Idus Novembres, | anno II T. Imp. n.

Date, November 7–11, 79. (*C. I. L.* III, 33.)

306. L. Tanicius L. f. Vol. Verus, Viennae, | centurion leg. III Cyr., audi Memmnone(m) VII Idus | Novembr., anno III T. Imp. n., et VII K. Ianuar., | et XVIII K. Febr., et IV non. easdem, et V Idus | easd., et XIII K. Mart., et VII K. Mart., et VII Id. Mart., | et VII Idus Ian. bis, anno III T. Imp. Aug., | et XV K. Mart., et VII Idus easdem, h. II, | et VIII Idus Apriles, ann. eiusdem, | item IV Non. Iunias, anni eiusdem, h. I.

Date, November 7, 80—June 2, 81. (*C. I. L.* III, 34.)

The dates January 7 and February 15, 81, do not appear in order, and March 9 is written twice. Mommsen[5] suggests, as an explanation, that Verus did not carve the inscriptions on each date separately, but all at one time.

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[1] Prefect of Egypt early in Vespasian's reign; he closed the temple of the Jews there, and died during his prefecture. *Cf.* Jos. *B. I.* VII, 10, 2, 4; Pliny, *N. H.* XIX, § 11; perhaps Kaibel, *Inscr. Gr. Sicil. Ital.* 2421_2.

[2] Berenice, on the Red sea, under the empire formed a district in itself, with its own prefect. *Cf. C. I. L.* III, 55; X, 1129; Orelli, 3881.

[3] According to the Egyptian chronology, the first year of an emperor ran from the date on which he received the tribunician power until the 29th of August following; the remaining years were regular from that date. See Mommsen, *Röm. Chronolog.* p. 262.

[4] *Cf.* nos. 76, 307-309.

[5] *C. I. L.* III, 34.

WALL INSCRIPTIONS OF POMPEII.

Of the wall inscriptions of Pompeii, very few can be definitely assigned to the reigns of Vespasian and Titus.

307. M. Epidium Sabinum, d. i. dic., o. v. f. Dig. est. | Defensorem coloniae ex sententia Suedi Clementis,[1] sancti iudicis, | consensu ordinis ob merita eius et probitatem dignum rei publicae faciat. | Sabinus, dissignator, cum plausu facit.

(*C. I. L.* IV, 768.)

308 M. Epidium Sabinum | ex sententia Suedi Clementis d. v. i. d. | o. v. f. (*C. I. L.* IV, 791.)

309. M. Epidium | Sabinum | IIvir. iur. dic. o. v. f., dignum iuvenum. | Suedius Clemens, sanctissimus | iudex, facit vicinis rogantibus. (*C. I. L.* IV, 1059.)

The name of M. Epidius Sabinus appears in many others of these wall inscriptions, several of which are fragments of the same sort of electioneering devices.[2] There is also a fragment of a wall inscription[3] in which the letters *Vespa* are plain. The inscription is too fragmentary and broken to be understood.

TESSERAE CONSULARES.[4]

310. Salvius | Calpurni | sp., XIII K. Aug., | L. Flavio Fim(bria), C. Ati(lio) (cos.).[5] (*C. I. L.* I, 773.)

Date, July 20, 71. Rome.

311. Maximus | Valeri | sp., Id. Ian., | T. Caes. Aug. f. III, Aelian.[6] II (cos.). (*C. I. L.* I, 774.)

Date, January 13, 74. Rome.

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[1] *Cf.* nos. 76, 305, 308, 309.

[2] *E. g.*, *C. I. L.* IV, 1030, 1032.

[3] *C. I. L.* IV, 1278.

[4] On the *tessarae consulares* or *gladiatoriae*, see Mommsen, *C. I. L.* I, p. 195; Hübner, *Eph. Ep.* III, pp. 161–163.

[5] *Cf.* no. 291.

[6] See no. 260.

INSCRIPTIONS ON AMPHORAE FROM POMPEII.

312. Surr(entinum) | XXI. | Vespasiano III | et filio cos.
Date, 71.[1] (*C. I. L.* IV, 2555.)

313. Surr(entinum) Fabian(um)[2] | Imp. Vesp. IV cos.
Date, 72. (*C. I. L.* IV, 2556.)

314. Vesvini.[3] | Imp. Vesp. VI cos.
Date, 75. (*C. I. L.* IV, 2557.)

315. Vesvin. | I*m*p. Vesp. VI cos.
Date, 75. (*C. I. L.* IV, 2558.)

316. Vesuvini. | Imp. Vesp. VI cos.
Date, 75. (*C. I. L.* IV, 2559.)

317. Y. | Ταμπίου | Φλαθυιανοῦ,[4] | Πομπείου | Σιλουανοῦ[5] β'.[6]
Date, 74? (*C. I. L.* IV, 2560.)

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[1] The third consulship of Vespasian was in 71, but his colleague was M. Cocceius Nerva. Mommsen (*C. I. L.* IV, 2555, note) suggests that the inscription should read *Vespasiano II et filio*, the date then being 70, when Vespasian and Titus were consuls. Henzen (*Bull. dell' Inst. Arch. Germ.* 1852, p. 95–96) thinks that through negligence the consuls were written who pertain to the same year, but not to the same time of the year, *i. e.*, Domitian was suffect consul in 71 with Cn. Pedius Cascus (*cf.* nos. 31–33). Garrucci, who reported the inscription (*C. I. L.* IV, 2555, note), conjectured that Nerva resigned before Vespasian and that Domitian took his place, thus bringing father and son together for a short time, and that the inscription dates during this period. Such resignations of one consul sometimes occurred (*cf.* p. 117, note 5, and no. 311), and may have taken place this time in order to give some honor to Domitian by making him consul with his father. The same difficulty arises in Pliny, *N. H.* II, § 57, where the reading is *Imperatoribus Vespasianis patre tertium filio II consulibus.* Schoene (*C. I. L.* IV, 2555, note) would delete *II*, and offer the same explanation as in this case—that of Henzen. It may be, however, that in the Pliny passage Titus is meant. He would have been in his second consulship in 71, if he had held the office that year, and his name may have been given through error or oversight.

[2] Perhaps Surrentine wine from the Fabian district or estate.

[3] Wine grown on Mt. Vesuvius, perhaps that which Pliny (*N. H.* XIV, § 70) calls *Pompeianum.* On the two forms of the name, see Galen, X, 123.

[4] *Cf.* no. 7.

[5] *Cf.* nos. 83 and 244.

[6] Henzen (*Bull. dell' Inst. Arch. Germ.* 1862, pp. 217–219) shows that the β' refers to both consuls. He advances three main arguments: (1) If the nu-

318. Imp. Vespasiano III *cos.* | Propertianum.[1] | Amp. n. C.
Date, 71. (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1898, p. 497.)

319. Imp. Vespasiano IIII (cos.). | Propertianum. | Amp. n. CL----
Date, 72. (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1898, p. 498.)

INSCRIPTIONS ON PIGS OF LEAD.

320. Imp. Vesp. V, T. Imp. III cos.
(*on side*) De Ceangi(s)[2] (metallis). (*C. I. L.* VII, 1204.)
Date, 74. Deva (Chester) in Britain.

321. Imp. Vesp. Aug. V, T. Imp. III *cos.*
(*on side*) De Ceangi(s) (metallis). (*Eph. Ep.* VII, 112_1.)
Date, 74. Deva (Chester) in Britain.

322. Imp. Vesp. VII, T. Imp. V cos.
On side) De Cea(ngis) (metallis). (*C. I. L.* VII, 1205.)
Date, 76. Near Litchfield in Britain.

323. Imp. Vespasian(i) Aug.
(*on side*) Brit(annicum) ex arg(ento) ve----
Charterhouse on Mendip in Britain. (*Eph. Ep.* III, 121 a.)[3]

INSCRIBED BRICKS AND TILES.

324. *V*esp. Caes. Pansian(a).
Albona in Dalmatia. (*C. I. L.* III, 3213_7.)

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merals referred only to Pompeius Silvanus, his name would have come first The argument is not strong; while this may be the more general order, it would depend in many cases upon the relative prominence of the two men, or the will of the engraver or writer; *cf.* Cic. *De Senect.* 5, 14; *C. I. L.* VI, 2051, l. 46; *etc.* (2) Tampius Flavianus was legate of Pannonia at the time of the accession of Vespasian, and this legateship was a consular office. (3) Tacitus (*H.* III, 4) speaks of Tampius Flavianus plainly as *consularis.*

[1] Wine from the Propertian *fundus.*

[2] *Cf.* Tac. *Ann.* XII, 32; perhaps the same as the Cenimagni of Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, V, 21.

[3] The first line is found also in *Eph. Ep.* III, 121 b and c.

325. Vesp. Caes. Pansian(a). (*C. I. L.* V, 8110_{28}.)
This inscription occurs on several *tegulae*, found at various places on the coast of Venetia and Histria, from the so-called *officina Pansiana.*[1]

326. Iuliae Aug. l. | Thallus. (*C. I. L.* XV, 1473.)
It is uncertain whether Livia or Julia, the daughter of Titus, is meant.

There is a considerable number of these inscribed bricks and tiles from the city of Rome that, from the form of the letters, are assigned to the time of Vespasian.[2] There is also a number belonging to the two Domitii.[3]

INSCRIPTIONS ON MASSES OF MARBLE.

327. *D*om. Caes. II cos. (Wilmanns, 2771 i.)
Date, 73. Rome.

328. Imp. Vespasiano VI, | Tito Caes. IIII cos.
(*on opposite side*) Ex rat(ione) Laet. ser., | n. LXXXV.
Rome. (Wilmanns, 2772 a.)
Date, 75.

329. *Imp.* Vespasiano VII, | *Tito* Caesar. V cos.
(*on opposite side*) *E*x rat(ione) Laeti ser., | n. XXXXII.[4]
Rome. (Wilmanns, 2772 b.)
Date, 76.

330. Imp. T. Cae. VIII, | Domi*t.* C. VI*I* | cos. | Ex rat(ione) Laeti Cae. (servi).
(*on opposite side*) Ex rat. Laeti Caes. (servi), | n. XVIIII.
Rome. (Wilmanns, 2772 c.)
Date, 80.

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[1] Once owned by Vibius Pansa, consul in 43 B. C.; later, the property of the emperors.

[2] *E. g.*, *C. I. L.* XV, 303–311, 357, 633, 634, 654, 655, 663, 664, 1271, 1273, 1275–1277, 1281, 1282, 1287, 1289–1291, 1293.

[3] *C. I. L.* XV, 116–120, 987–1001. See nos. 25 and 26.

[4] It seems that the numbering of the blocks of marble sent to Rome was begun anew each year.

INSCRIPTIONS ON LEAD WATER PIPES.[1]

331. Imp. Aug. Vespasiani.
Antium in Latium. (*C. I. L.* X, 6684.)

332. C. Licini Muciani.[2] (*C. I. L.* XIV, 2173.)
On several lead water pipes from Aricia in Latium.

333. D. Novi Prisci.[3]
Rome. (*Bull. Com.* 1889, p. 47, no. 1.)

334. P. Galeri Trachali[4] | ---- XV.
Rome. (*Bull. Com.* 1880, p. 326.)

335. M. Arrecini Clementis.[5]
Ariminum in Umbria. (*C. I. L.* XI, 428.)

UNCLASSIFIED.

336. Imp. Vesp. Aug. IIX, | T. Imp. Aug. f. VI cos., | exacta in Capito(lio). (*C. I. L.* X, 8067_3.)
Date, 77. Herculaneum in Campania.

337. Imp. Caesare | Vespas. VI, | T. Caes. Aug. f. IIII cos., | mensurae | exactae in | Capitolio, | p. X.
Date, 75. (Wilmanns, 2767.)
On a Farnesian *congius*.

338. L γ' Δομιτιανοῦ [Καίσαρ]ος πή(χεις) κδ' π[αλ(αιστοὶ) ----
Elephantine in Egypt. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 4863 b.)
On a Nilometer.[6]

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[1] See Middleton, *Remains of Ancient Rome*, II, pp. 326–335.

[2] See no. 5.

[3] *Cf.* no. 155.

[4] *Cf.* no. 253.

[5] *Cf.* nos. 169 and 174; Lanciani, *Syll. Aquar.* 1, 5, 7.

[6] See Böckh, *C. I. G.* III, p. 318.

FRAGMENTS.

339. *Imp. Vesp*asiano | *Caesa*ri Aug.
Aricia in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 2160.)

340. T. Im-- | Au------- (*C. I. L.* VI, 3753.)

341. *Im*p. Titus ---- | *Vesp*as. Aug. ------
Uncertain, now at Naples. (*C. I. L.* X, 1630.)

342. ------ *Imp. T. Vespasiano* VIII, | *Caesare Dom*itiano *VII cos.*, | *pub*lice ---- p(ositus). (*C. I. L.* X, 1842.)
Date, 80. Puteoli in Campania.

343. Imp. T. V------ | Caesar ---- | trib. pot.---- | ------
Herculaneum in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1421.)

344. ----gai---- | --- *Vespas*iani et Titi i---- | ----- legat. leg. VI Fe*rratae*, | *procos. provinc*iae Siciliae, p------
Tibur in Latium. (*C. I. L.* XIV, 3617.)

345. *I*mp. Ca*esari* | *Ve*spa*siano*, | pon*t. max.*, -------
Tolentinum in Picenum. (*C. I. L.* IX, 6369.)

346. ----Augustus --- | --- *co*s. V, desig. VI, p. *p.* --- | --- permisit. (*C. I. L.* X, 675.)
Date, March–December, 74.[1] Surrentum in Campania.

347. ---- *Ve*spasian------
Nola in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 1241.)

348. ---- *Ves*pasiani Caesaris ------
Near Atella in Campania. (*C. I. L.* X, 3731.)

349. ------b nomine suo et | divi Vespasiani ------
Ravenna in Aemilia. (*C. I. L.* XI, 6.)

350. ---- *equ*o publi*co* --- | *IIvir. qu*inq., flam--- | *patr. co*lon., praef*ect.* ------, | *trib. mil. leg. X*XI Rapacis ----- | *Imp. Caes. Ves*pasiani Aug. --- | ------ resti------
Luna in Etruria. (*C. I. L.* XI, 1342.)

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[1] This fragment may, however, refer to Trajan.

351. *Imp. Titus Ca*esar divi *f.* -------- | ------- III, cos. VII*I* ------ (*C. I. L.* XI, 1018.)
Date, 80. Tannetum in Aemilia.

352. ----o---- | *Ve*spa---- | *Ca*esar----
Axima in Alpes Graiae. (*C. I. L.* XII, 5712.)

353. ---- Vespasian------
Aventicum in Gallia Belgica. (Orelli, 392.)

354. ---- Vespas------
Aventicum in Gallia Belgica. (Orelli, 392.)

355. Imp. Caes--- | Vespas--- | trib. *pot.* -- | su--- | popu---
Near Utica in Africa Procons. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 1331.)

356. ---- *Vespasia*no Aug.--- | p. p., cos. V--- | ---Aug.---
Theveste in Numidia. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 1846.)

357. *Imp. C*aesari Vesp*asiano Aug.* ---- | T. Caesari Ves*pasiano* ----------
Theveste in Numidia. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 1847.)

358. *Imp. Caesari Ve*spasiano A*ug.* ------
Theveste in Numidia. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 1848.)

359. *T. Cae*s Aug. f. *Ve*spasian------
Theveste in Numidia. (*C. I. L.* VIII, 16535.)

360. Imp. ---- | Vesp---- | Aug. I--- | I II ---- | I imp.----
Ephesus in Asia Minor. (*C. I. L.* III, 7122.)

361. ----*κράτ*----K---- | [Οὐεσ]*πασιανο*-- | ----Τί*τ*------
Thebes in Boeotia. (*C. I. G.* I, 2496.)

362. Imp. T. Caesa*r* ---- | pontif. max., trib. pot. ------
Aegissus in Moesia Inferior. (*C. I. L.* III, 6221.)

363. Imp. Vespasian---- | M. Annio Afr---- | leg. ------
Near Poetovio in Pannonia Superior. (*C. I. L.* III, 4109.)

364. *I*mp. Ves------ | Caesa------
Juvavum in Noricum. (*C. I. L.* III, 5535.)

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 19.—In line 26, read 'governor of Syria' instead of 'proconsul of Asia'.

PAGE 37.—In line 15, read 'Q. Pactumeius Fronto' instead of 'P. Pactumeius Fronto'.

PAGE 91.—In line eight, read 'January–June' instead of 'January–July'.

PAGE 93.—In line one, the number should be 203, not 202.

PAGE 121.—Under the head 'Inscriptions on Statue of Memnon', the following Greek inscription should have been given:

365. [Τιβέρι]ος Κλαύδιος Ἡρ---- | ---[ἤκ]ουσα Μέμνον[ος σὺν] | ----Ἀχιλλεῖ καὶ---- | ----ὥρας α΄, ἔτους η΄ Αὐτο[κρά|τορο]ς Καίσαρος Οὐεσπασ[ιανοῦ | Σεβα]στοῦ, μηνὶ---- | --[με]μνημένος ----|---- καὶ Διονυσ[ίου]---- | ----[α]ὐτῶν.

(Böckh, *C. I. G.* 4719.)

Date, August 29, 75–August 29, 76.

PAGE 127.—Under the head 'Unclassified', the following Greek inscription should have been given:

366. Ἔχω ἐπὶ λόγῳ παρὰ πατρὸς | Νοῦφις ὑπὲρ χειρωναξίου 7η΄. | Σύερρις Φιλουμενὸς ἔγρα|ψα Ι,θ΄ Αὐτοκράτορος | Καίσαρος Οὐεσπασιανοῦ | Σεβαστοῦ, | Τυβὶ γ΄.

Elephantine in Egypt. (Böckh, *C. I. G.* 4863 b.)

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